

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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No. 14.

UNDRAWN POULTRY VERDICT IS MADE OFFICIAL Results Given of Practical Tests Made by Government Experts

In its issue of December 17 last The National Provisioner announced the findings of the government expert, Dr. Mary E. Pennington, in regard to the relative keeping qualities of drawn and undrawn poultry. Her verdict after six months' practical experimentation, conducted under actual commercial conditions, was that undrawn poultry keeps much better than the other kind.

Within the past week much publicity has been given to this report as an item of fresh news, although The National Provisioner made the facts public more than three months ago. At that time The National Provisioner reported Dr. Pennington's own summary of her tests, which is now announced officially by the Department of Agriculture, and the results of the experiments published in detail.

In view of the persistent and ignorant crusade which has been made against the present method of marketing poultry, in favor of the method which would compel the removal of viscera immediately upon slaughter, it is interesting to repeat the conclusions to which the United States Government now gives the stamp of its official approval.

It is important to note that these conclusions are not the results of theoretical or merely laboratory tests, but that they were made under actual market conditions, and covered a long period, so that they might reflect actual and not imaginary conditions.

Conditions Under Which Tests Were Made.

The conditions of the experiment were strictly commercial, as the fowls were killed and dressed by the regular employees of a poultry packing house, were shipped in the usual one-dozen-to-the-box package in a carlot of dressed poultry, were received by a wholesaler and handled with his stock, and went to the retailer when he purchased fowls from the same car-lot, remaining in his shop for the period which the market happened to require for their sale.

The shipments extended over a period of six months, from January to June, inclusive, and the haul was about 1,700 miles, requiring on the average of $7\frac{1}{2}$ days. The birds were mature hens, large and fairly fat, and the method of killing was by bleeding through the mouth and puncturing the brain through the skull just below the eye.

The carcasses were dressed according to methods known respectively as "full drawn," "wire drawn," "Boston drawn," and some are

undrawn, all being dry picked, and the evisceration was conducted with sufficient care to render washing unnecessary.

The routine of dressing, packing and shipping, and general handling in these experiments is far above the average. In fact, if all market poultry should be handled so well, the problem of decay would become insignificant.

The investigations which are described in detail in the pamphlet demonstrate the following, as The National Provisioner reported in the same words on December 17 last:

1. Undrawn poultry decomposes more slowly than does poultry which has been either wholly or partly eviscerated.

2. "Full drawn" poultry completely eviscerated, with head and feet removed, decomposes the most rapidly.

3. "Boston drawn" and "wire drawn" stand midway between the undrawn and "full drawn" in speed of decomposition, the "wire drawn," which is most like the undrawn, being usually the better.

4. These deductions apply to dry-picked, dry-chilled, dry-packed, unwashed fowls, which have been marketed with what would be called promptness.

The effect of different methods of dressing in case of delayed marketing is now under investigation.

BALTIMORE LARD REGULATIONS.

State regulations for the branding of lard packages marketed in the State of Maryland have been announced by Food Commissioner Caspari of that State and will be put in force on May 1. They conform generally to Federal regulations concerning the labeling of lard and lard compounds, and will apply to all the product made and marketed in the State, whether government-inspected or not.

PACKERS' ARGUMENTS NEXT WEEK.

Arguments on the demurrers of Chicago packers to the indictments against them in the Federal Court on charges of violation of the anti-trust law in the formation of the National Packing Company will be heard before Judge Carpenter in the Federal Court at Chicago, on April 13. Should these demurrers be overruled the defendants must then plead and the cases be set for trial. The demurrers attack the adequacy of the

law invoked against them, and allege that the acts charged in the indictments do not constitute a crime.

WILL NOT BAR OLEO IN INDIANA.

The Indiana Legislature has failed to enact a measure introduced and vigorously pushed by the butter combination in that State, which ostensibly sought to "prohibit the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine in imitation of butter," but which was intended to shut oleomargarine out of the market and give butter the monopoly which it formerly had, but which has lately been threatened by the growing popularity of oleomargarine. The Legislature did, however, enact a law regulating the marketing of renovated butter, which compels the branding of this product in letters three-quarters of an inch high.

S. & S. ON PACIFIC COAST.

The invasion of the Southern Pacific Coast territory by the Sulzberger & Sons Company, in the purchase of a packing plant at Los Angeles, Cal., has already been reported in the columns of The National Provisioner. The securing of the Mayer packing property there gives the S. & S. Company an excellent opening for the handling of trade on the Coast. It is understood this property will be enlarged and improved as necessary. The subsidiary company for this Coast trade will be known as the Pacific Coast Beef & Provision Co., and it has been incorporated with a capital stock of one million dollars, with General Sales Manager, John E. Maurer, Carroll Allen and H. S. Van Dyke as directors.

COLD STORAGE LEGISLATION.

In New Jersey the James cold storage bill has been amended in the Senate, increasing the time limit allowed for storage from ten to twelve months. This measure originally provided for a six months' limit, and the fadists are furious at the lengthening of the time so as to cover the period between producing seasons.

In New York State the Brennan bill, which passed the Assembly, is now awaiting a vote in the Senate, and it is said the prospects are good for its passage as a purely political move, for the purpose of making capital for the party now in control at the next election. This measure is one of the "fool" type, and if it could be enforced would immediately cause higher instead of lower food prices by limiting the supply in seasons of non-production.

CLASSES AND GRADES OF MEAT

Market Terms and Trade Methods Reviewed

By Louis D. Hall, Assistant Chief of Animal Husbandry, University of Illinois.
(Continued from last week.)

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—This review of standard grades of meat, methods of marketing carcass meats and cuts, and other wholesale trade methods, begun in The National Provisioner of December 3, is the first of its kind ever compiled or published. It brings trade practice right up to date, and may be taken as authoritative. Though most of the information contained in it is already known to up-to-date traders, yet it is worth while even for them to review it in this manner, while the information contained in it will be of great educational value to those not now in possession of it. For this reason The National Provisioner is glad to give space to Mr. Hall's admirable review, or at least such portions of it as will particularly interest our readers.]

After May 1 to 15 "genuine" spring lambs are round and caul-dressed, except special orders of pelt lambs. As the season advances more variation in quality and weight is found, and by July 1 this class is identical with the various grades of spring lambs described heretofore. Average weights of caul and round-dressed "genuine" are 20 to 35 pounds. They are usually dressed with the wool or "stockings" on hind shanks and plucks in.

"Genuine" spring lambs are sold both per carcass and per pound in wholesale markets, early pelt-dressed lambs being most frequently quoted by the carcass. The principal demand for this class of lambs is among hotels, restaurants and clubs of the highest class. In retail markets they are generally sold by the quarter, and when cut into chops are sold by the cut rather than by the pound. For this reason medium and light-weight "genuine" frequently sell as high per carcass as heavy ones of the same quality.

The supply of this class of lambs handled at Chicago is principally shipped from Southern markets, especially Louisville and St. Louis. The number is comparatively limited and forms but a small per cent. of the supply of lambs marketed annually.

During July and August large numbers of choice, light spring lambs which resemble "genuine" are dressed "pelt on" and frozen to be held for the early lamb trade of the following winter and spring. They sell at about 25 per cent. below the price of "genuine springers."

Winter Lambs.

Winter ("hothouse" or "incubator") lambs are light, young lambs which precede genuine spring lambs in the market by two or three months, being in season from January until May and a small number being available for Christmas trade. They are similar to early spring lambs, but are of lighter average weights and show better development in proportion to their age. They consist principally of native country-dressed lambs, six or seven weeks old, and in the Chicago market are shipped from Wisconsin, Michigan and Illinois.

They weigh 20 to 45 pounds, and the bulk 30 to 40 pounds, gross. They are dressed "pelt on" and "pluck in," with two back-sets and the caul placed over the belly. They are principally shipped to produce commission firms or direct to hotels, restaurants and clubs, instead of passing through the large wholesale markets.

Being marketed in advance of the spring lamb season, they sell at high prices and are taken by the most select trade. The few that are sold in retail markets are sold by

the quarter and not by the pound. Frozen lambs put in storage at different seasons and in various sections of the country are also substituted for winter lambs, and sell at the same relative discount as frozen spring lambs. Late winter lambs and early "genuine" are practically identical classes.

Kosher Sheep and Lambs.

Like calves and cattle, sheep and lambs sold to Jewish patrons are slaughtered, inspected and dressed under prescribed regulations. The rack (12 ribs) only is used by this trade. Heavy mutton is not in demand in Jewish markets, and medium to choice lambs are the grades generally sold for this purpose.

Shipping Mutton and Lamb.

The Chicago shipping trade in dressed sheep and lambs goes principally to cities in the Eastern seaboard States. The largest per cent. of this trade consists of lambs. The mutton that is shipped consists of choice, good and medium wethers, ewes and yearlings. New York, Philadelphia and Boston are the leading markets to which heavy mutton is sent from Chicago.

Shipping lambs are dressed and graded according to the demands and customs of the various markets to which they are sent. The principal styles of shipping lambs recognized by the trade are as follows:

Regular, custom or Washington shipping lamb. Plain caul-dressed, pluck out. Medium and good grades, 35 to 40 pounds average. (Shipped to Washington and other cities and used locally.)

New York lamb. Pluck in, caul wrapped about legs in two pieces with heavy end upward, balance of caul placed from legs to kidneys. Medium and good grades, 35 to 40 pounds.

New York R. D. lamb. Round-dressed, pluck in. Choice lambs, 40 to 45 pounds.

Boston or B. B. (break-back) lamb. Ribs cracked and turned back, back broken, one straight back-set, shanks not folded, pluck out. Choice lambs, 40 pounds average. (Boston-style sheep are plain-dressed, but with the ribs cracked and turned back, and a spread-stick inside at the flanks.)

Philadelphia lamb. Pluck dropped through caul, shanks folded. Medium to good grades, 35 to 40 pounds.

Baltimore lamb. Caul placed with heavy end upward, one back-set, pluck out. Medium lambs, 30 to 35 pounds.

Providence lamb (E. T. or Newport). Ribs cracked and turned back 2 back sets, caul placed about forequarters and around the back, pluck out. Choice lambs, 40 to 45 pounds.

Connecticut lamb (or New Haven). Round-dressed lamb, caul wrapped around hind legs and over belly with heavy end upward. Good lambs, 35 to 40 pounds.

Dressed sheep and lambs are not regularly exported from this country.

Goats.

Dressed goats are occasionally sold in connection with mutton and lambs, and are fre-

quently substituted for them, especially in retail markets. They are comparable in form, quality and finish with the lowest grades of Western sheep. Long shanks, coarse, dark flesh, long neck and thin caul, however, render them quite easily distinguished from sheep carcasses. They are not quoted in distinct grades.

(To be continued.)

MEAT SUPPLY FIGURES

Official reports of livestock movements at seven chief centers for the month of March indicate slightly curtailed cattle marketing for that month, as compared to a year ago. On the other hand the figures show how heavily the marketing of hogs and sheep and lambs was increased. Comparisons are with the time last year, when the markets were at their highest and supplies at the low ebb.

Receipts of cattle at seven points for March totaled about 56,000 less than a year ago. Receipts of hogs were over 700,000 in excess of March, 1910, while receipts of sheep and lambs were over 200,000 greater than a year ago. For the three months of the year the marketing of cattle was about 8,000 head in excess of a year ago. Receipts of hogs were about 900,000 ahead of last year, it being noticed that the March runs brought up these figures. Receipts of sheep and lambs were more than half a million head in excess of the similar period of 1910.

A summary of receipts at the seven points, taken from the official figures, is as follows for March, with totals compared to a year ago:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	211,403	58,324	701,685	319,223
Kansas City	133,335	8,186	294,671	193,971
Omaha	92,944	.....	251,612	151,747
St. Louis	50,440	.....	267,192	74,923
St. Joseph	34,850	3,006	174,702	75,142
Sioux City	39,405	2,573	124,931	8,360
St. Paul	27,492	13,334	91,200	24,194
TL. March. '11.	589,869	85,423	1,905,993	847,560
TL. March. '10.	646,826	75,248	1,176,862	639,600

For the three months of the year the receipts are summarized as follows, with totals compared to a year ago:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	719,711	121,183	2,069,665	1,087,835
Kansas City	442,395	34,278	742,358	534,933
Omaha	273,114	.....	626,227	449,737
St. Louis	181,890	.....	725,632	185,470
St. Joseph	114,091	10,000	460,210	184,758
Sioux City	116,690	6,376	305,264	39,510
St. Paul	71,997	28,316	263,862	65,958
TL. 3 mos. '11.	1,920,488	200,153	5,133,278	2,558,201
TL. 3 mos. '10.	1,912,520	155,900	4,237,441	1,999,893

Official reports of slaughters at these seven chief packing points for March are summarized as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	112,394	50,717	509,071	266,631
Kansas City	78,456	6,326	275,468	155,327
Omaha	63,053	.....	230,876	104,195
St. Louis	38,708	.....	156,458	68,880
St. Joseph	21,543	2,963	109,839	63,541
Sioux City	16,416	2,263	102,317	7,251
St. Paul	8,737	9,203	87,331	14,494
TL. March. '11.	339,307	77,232	1,531,340	682,128
TL. March. '10.	385,837	69,239	915,654	499,917

For the three months of the year the slaughters are summarized as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	386,493	115,213	1,483,833	957,637
Kansas City	255,620	22,787	704,422	424,763
Omaha	176,497	.....	576,195	334,006
St. Louis	137,726	.....	452,165	176,700
St. Joseph	85,807	8,678	452,080	161,534
Sioux City	52,156	5,681	256,280	35,022
St. Paul	26,712	22,348	243,750	38,463
TL. 3 mos. '11.	1,104,011	174,707	4,168,725	2,128,125
TL. 3 mos. '10.	1,188,880	139,672	3,217,925	1,030,087

Bargains in equipment may be obtained by watching the "For Sale" department, page 48.

REPORT ON CAUSE OF HAM SOURING

Results of Government Experiments Given in Detail

By C. N. McBryde, M. D., Senior Bacteriologist, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

(Continued from last week.)

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—In the issue of March 25 The National Provisioner reported the results of the long-awaited government investigation of the important question of "sour meats." The conclusions arrived at in this investigation were given in full, together with the suggestions for prevention of ham "souring." This is a matter of such importance to the trade that The National Provisioner now presents in full the report of the tests made and the conclusions reached.]

To the meat inspector, a sour ham is one which has a tainted or "off" odor—that is, any odor which deviates from the normal. The odor may be very slight, so slight that at times only the trained meat inspector can detect it. When slight, the odor is elusive and hard to define, but when pronounced it has a distinctly putrefactive quality.

When not very pronounced, the odor possesses, as a rule, a slightly sour quality, chemically speaking, and at times this sour quality may be quite marked; hence the term "sour ham," or "sour" has originated. In a badly soured ham—using the term "sour" in the packinghouse sense to denote any ham that is tainted—the odor loses this sour quality and becomes distinctly putrefactive in nature.

Sour hams are classed as "shank sour" and "body sour," according to the location of the souring, and these may be "light" or "heavy." When the souring is very pronounced, the ham is termed a "stinker."

Souring appears to start, as a rule, around the stifle joint (femorotibial articulation), and extends upward into the body of the ham.

Location of Sour Areas in Hams.

In quite a large proportion of the hams which are sour in the body—probably from 40 to 50 per cent.—the souring extends through to the bone marrow of the femur or middle bone, and the sour odor is at times more pronounced in the bone marrow than in the meat. The odor of the bone marrow, when pronounced, is strongly suggestive of a dissecting-room odor, and is distinctly putrefactive in quality.

In the case of light body sour the sour odor is confined to a small area immediately around the bone, and may be so slight that it is detected only with difficulty. In such hams the bone marrow is apt to be sweet, and it is not until the souring becomes more extensive that the bone marrow becomes involved.

The distribution of the sour area in the body of a well-developed sour is shown in Fig. 1.

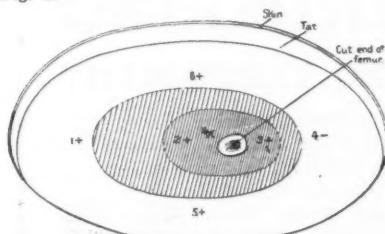


FIG. 1.—CROSS SECTION THROUGH BODY OF HAM, WITH SOUR AREAS INDICATED BY SHADING AND DOTTED LINES.

In the case of a well-developed body sour the sour area is more pronounced near the bone, as represented in Fig. 1 by the shaded area, and may extend out into the body of the ham for a variable distance, according

to the degree of souring, as represented by the dotted lines, gradually fading off toward the margins, where it may be imperceptible or entirely wanting.

In the pronounced sour, termed "stinkers," the odor pervades the entire ham, and is of a distinctly putrefactive quality.

In shank sour, the souring is more or less confined to the shank, or the region about the tibio-femoral articulation, but may extend upward into the lower portion of the body of the ham.

Method of Detecting Sour Hams.

Souring is detected and located by means of a pointed metal instrument known as a "ham trier," which resembles a long, slightly flattened ice pick. The trier is thrust into the ham at different points along the bone, rapidly withdrawn, and the odor which clings to the metal noted. The trained inspector works very rapidly, and is able to detect even the slightest sour or off odor which might be imperceptible to one not trained to the work. At the end of the cure all hams are tested with the trier under the supervision of government meat inspectors.

Hams are also given what is called the "30-day inspection" by plant inspectors during the process of curing. An average ham weighing from 14 to 16 pounds requires about 60 days to cure, and at the end of 30 days a certain number of hams in each run are usually tested to see how the cure is progressing.

If no sour hams are discovered at this inspection the packer knows that the cure is progressing satisfactorily, and moreover he feels sure that his hams will finish satisfactorily, for experience has taught him that souring develops within the first four weeks of the curing period, and if his hams are sweet at the end of this time, he can feel practically sure that no sour will develop later on.

Theories in Regard to Ham Souring.

The theories as to the cause of souring are many and varied. The majority of them are pure speculation and have no foundation upon observed facts. A few of these theories may be enumerated to show how wide and varied has been the speculation upon this subject.

A theory which is quite prevalent among packinghouse employees attributes souring to overheating of the animal previous to slaughter, but tests were made by driving hogs to the point of exhaustion just prior to slaughter and curing the hams from these animals in comparison with hams taken from animals which had been rested prior to slaughter, with no difference in the cured product; that is, the hams taken from overheated hogs cured equally as well as those taken from rested hogs.

Another theory attributes souring to a diseased condition of the meat. Prior to the enforcement of the federal regulations governing meat inspection there might have been some ground for such a supposition, but this theory could not hold at the present time, in view of the thorough and efficient inspection now in force, for it can be safely said that

no diseased meat now passes the government inspectors, and therefore no diseased meat goes into cure in inspected houses.

In order to test this theory, however, hams were secured from a number of condemned animals which showed various diseased conditions, such as hog cholera, pyemia, septicemia, scirrhus chord, etc., and these hams were cured in comparison with hams taken from normal hogs. It was found that the hams taken from the diseased hogs cured equally as well as those taken from healthy hogs. The hams from the diseased hogs were destroyed after the experiment, as the meat taken from diseased animals was, of course, not considered fit for consumption, the object of the experiment being merely to determine whether or not souring is caused by diseased conditions.

Another theory attributes souring to imperfect or to rapid chilling of the meat before it is put in pickle, and places the blame upon the refrigeration. According to this theory, souring results when the meat is chilled too suddenly, the idea being that by the rapid congealing of the juices of the meat a coating is formed on the outside of the ham whereby the animal heat is prevented from escaping from the interior, leaving the meat next to the bone at a higher temperature than the outside of the ham.

In order to test this last theory, a number of hog carcasses were run direct from the killing floor to a cooler at 28 degs. Fahr. and a like number of carcasses of the same average weight which had been allowed to stand for two hours at the outside temperature of the air (53 degs. Fahr.) were placed in the same cooler. The carcasses which had hung for two hours in the air had lost an average of 14 degs. in temperature before going to the cooler. The temperature of the cooler rose to 29 degs. Fahr. after the carcasses were put in, but was soon reduced to 28 degs. Fahr. and held at this temperature.

The temperatures of the hams were taken at the end of 24 hours, and practically no difference was found in the inside temperatures of the two lots; that is, the hams on the hot carcasses which were subjected to a sudden chilling exhibited practically the same inside temperature (i. e., next to the bone) as those which had cooled for two hours at the temperature of the air before being placed in the cooler.

Still another theory attributes souring to lack of penetration of the pickling fluids, but analyses of sour and sound hams do not seem to bear out this theory. The rate of penetration of the pickling fluids, however, would seem to have some bearing on the subject, and this point will be discussed later in connection with some laboratory experiments on the inhibitory effects of sodium chloride and potassium nitrate.

So much for the more commonly accepted theories which have been advanced to explain ham souring.

(To be continued.)

DEATH OF A SWIFT EXECUTIVE.

D. Edwin Hartwell, secretary of Swift & Company, died at the Michael Reese Hospital, in Chicago, on Saturday morning, April 1, as the result of an operation for appendicitis. Secretary Hartwell was one of the foremost figures in the American packinghouse world. He had a quiet and unobtrusive

sive but very important part in the forwarding of the great Swift interests, and his unexpected taking-off came as a shock to the trade.

Secretary Hartwell had been with Swift & Company since its beginning as a corporation. Born in Philadelphia on December 23, 1857, he removed to Chicago in 1885, and at once entered the employ of G. F. Swift. When the company was incorporated in 1885 Mr. Hartwell was made secretary, and he has since been re-elected to that office at each succeeding annual meeting. Through the duties of his office he was widely acquainted among the stockholders of the company, who include thousands of the company's employees, and was highly regarded by every one of them.

Mr. Hartwell was always an indefatigable worker. He was at his office as late as Tuesday of last week, apparently in the best of health. A day or two later he went to the Michael Reese Hospital to undergo an operation for appendicitis. It was not successful, and early Saturday morning he died of peritonitis. The funeral services were held on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock from his residence on Drexel Boulevard, and the body was removed to Nashua, N. H., for burial. Mr. Hartwell was survived by a widow.

The funeral services were very largely attended. The active bearers were C. A. Peacock, H. A. Chetham, E. C. Sturgess, H. C. Laycock, Arthur D. White, H. McLerie, E. F. Johnson and F. W. Dawson.

The honorary pallbearers were Louis F. Swift, Edward F. Swift, Charles H. Swift, L. A. Carton, A. H. Veeder, Edward Tilden, W. F. Burrows, W. Leavitt, Arthur Meeker, I. Colburn, Richard Fitzgerald, Percival R. Palmer, S. A. Spry, F. J. Kitchell, W. J. Russell, G. L. Chatfield, F. S. Hayward, Henry Veeder, F. A. Fowler, Louis C. Ehle, A. K. Brown, A. G. Leonard, T. E. Wilson, William Tilden, Louis Clarke, A. F. Evans, N. B. Higbie, F. J. Gardner, A. R. Fay, S. O. Blair, E. L. Ward and C. S. Churchill.

Mr. Hartwell was a member of the Union League Club, Chicago Athletic Club, Bankers' Club, Midlothian and Kenwood Country Clubs, and a director of the Fort Dearborn National Bank, Hibernian Bank, First National Bank of St. Joseph, Mo., and vice-president of the Kenwood Trust and Savings Bank.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

TRADE GLEANINGS

The Inman Oil Mill, Inman, S. C., has been organized with a capital stock of \$25,000.

The Walterboro Cotton Oil Company, Walterboro, S. C., contemplates installing new machinery.

A new packinghouse is to be erected by the Lake Erie Provision Company at Cleveland, Ohio.

The seed rooms of the Buckeye Cotton Oil Mills at Selma, Ala., have been slightly damaged by fire.

Fire has destroyed the plant of the Carlsbad Guano and Fertilizer Company's plant at Redlands, Cal.

The Wapakoneta Packing Company, Wapakoneta, Ohio, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000.

The Empire Provision and Beef Company plant at Buffalo, N. Y., has been damaged by fire to the extent of \$4,000.

It is reported that a \$100,000 market house is to be erected at Baltimore, Md., which will contain a cold storage and refrigerating plant.

The assets of the Illinois Packing Company, a \$100,000 corporation at Alton, Ill., will be sold at public auction to satisfy creditors.

R. E. Ward, B. Q. Ward and R. Ward have incorporated the Ward Cattle and Pasture Company of Carancahua, Tex., with a capital stock of \$1,200,000.

The Triton Oil and Fertilizer Company, New York, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 by A. S. Swan, D. E. Bergen and others.

The combination oil and fertilizer plant belonging to the Southern Cotton Oil Company at Montgomery, Ala., has been destroyed by fire. The plant will be rebuilt.

The Farmers' and Merchants' Cotton Oil Company, Holdenville, Okla., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$30,000 by J. J. Armstrong, R. F. Jackson and others.

The Union Livestock Company, Oklahoma City, Okla., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$30,000 by S. A. Newland, Ardmore, Okla.; Chas. B. Daniels and C. D. Poyer, of Texline, Tex.

Justice Blanchard of the Supreme Court has appointed Walter H. Hersh referee in proceedings for the voluntary dissolution of the Union Stock Yard and Market Company, a New York corporation.

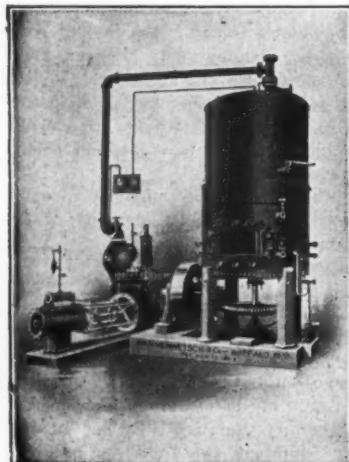
The stockholders of the Pittsburg Butchers' and Packers' Supply Company held their sixth annual meeting at their office on Monday afternoon, March 27, and the following stockholders were elected to serve as directors for the ensuing year: Geo. Flaccus, Conrad Yeager, H. R. Staley, E. P. Geilfus and A. J. Best.

At a recent meeting of the board of directors of the newly incorporated Kentucky-Tennessee Phosphate Company, Nashville, Tenn., Ed. Stridecock, of Richmond, Va., was elected president; John H. Carpenter, of Nashville, vice-president; James C. Bradford, Nashville, treasurer, and Robin Jones, Nashville, secretary. This company was incorporated recently for \$500,000, and will exploit phosphate fields in both Kentucky and Tennessee.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR BEEF AND MUTTON.

—Governor's Island, N. Y., March 16, 1911. Sealed proposals in triplicate for furnishing and delivering fresh beef and mutton required during 12 months beginning July 1, 1911, in accordance with specifications and conditions set forth in Circular No. 6, War Department, Office of Commissary General, Washington, D. C., April 21, 1910, will be received by commissaries of following posts, respectively, until 11 a. m., April 17, 1911, and then opened. Forts McKinley, Preble, Williams, Me.; Constitution, N. H.; Ethan Allen, Vt.; Springfield Armory, Watertown Arsenal, Andrews, Banks, Revere, Rodman, Strong, Warren, Mass.; Adams, Greble, R. I.; Madison and Plattsburg Barracks, Watervliet Arsenal, West Point, Hamilton, Jay, Niagara, Ontario, Porter, Terry, Totten, Wadsworth, Wood, H. G. Wright, N. Y.; Hancock, Mott, N. J.; Frankford Arsenal, Pa.; DuPont, Del.; Howard, McHenry, Washington, Md.; Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D. C.; Hunt, Monroe, Myer, Va.; San Juan, P. R. Information furnished on application to commissaries of respective posts or to undersigned. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked, "Proposals for beef and mutton to be opened April 17, 1911," and addressed to Commissary, at post to be supplied. Jas. N. Allison, Asst. Coms. Gen'l.



SANITARY RENDERING TRIED AND TRUE

NO EXPERIMENT

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THE CRUSHERS' CONVENTION

It is not too early to devote a word of editorial advice to those in the cottonseed products industry who take sufficient interest in its welfare to participate in the annual conventions of the Inter-State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association. The convention this year is to be held on June 7, 8 and 9 in New York City, a departure from the established custom which may but should not deter a single oil mill man from attending the meeting.

New York City is the trading center of the country for cottonseed oil, and the trading interests are showing their good will

toward the producing interests by preparing a programme such as has never before been outlined for a crushers' convention. The list of speakers promises to be the most distinguished and important ever arranged, and the entertainment as outlined is likely to surpass anything ever offered the cotton oil men. A trip to New York, either by rail or water, offers an excellent vacation opportunity for the oil mill men of the South, and they may be assured that nothing will be lacking either in the way of profit or pleasure in their visit to New York City. It will be an event historic in the annals of the cottonseed products industry.

not always the repulsive product pictured by the sensational press and by food officialdom. But it is more important to note the attitude of a high court toward the interpretation of the food law expressed in the regulations and the method of their enforcement by food officials.

It appears from the decision in the Keith case that the courts are not always willing to permit food officials to stretch the law to cover all their fads and fancies. With all due respect to the ability of the theorist and experimenter, the court in this case does not permit him to write his theories into the law. The dictum of the theorist was that any food product containing more than a certain number of bacteria were "filthy, decomposed and putrid," though to the human senses and by the standards of ordinary use such product appeared wholesome and good food. The court preferred the practical to the theoretical as evidence, and so ruled.

It is easy to frighten the public with words or phrases which they do not readily understand, but which have a sinister sound when not explained. For instance, in this case cultures taken from these eggs by the government experimenters were fed to guinea pigs, and the pigs died! But at the same time the overwhelming weight of evidence was that the eggs were sound and wholesome and free from decomposed materials, as judged by all ordinary standards. And the court so ruled, in spite of the terrifying evidence of the dead guinea pigs!

Which shows that you can deduce almost anything you want to from your scientific experiments. Unfortunately for the theorist, however, it appears that in some cases at least the courts appear to prefer the evidence of common sense to that of theoretical deduction.

COULD SUCH THINGS BE?

The daily press heralded Judge Carpenter's recent decision on a plea in the Chicago packers' cases with great joy, particularly a section of the Iowa press, which flaunted such headlines as this: "Kenyon Now Has Packers Cornered." Said Kenyon, who gets the glory pictured here, is the special representative of the Department of Justice sent from Washington to direct the packers' cases. It is also remarkable—or is it remarkable?—that he has been a candidate before the Iowa Legislature for the vacant United States Senatorship from that State, that the deadlock which has lasted for three months was suddenly broken since Judge Carpenter's decision, and that Kenyon wins the prize! Is this just a remarkable series of coincidences, or is it a wicked plot of the "beef trust" to send Kenyon to the Senate and thus get him out of the way?

COURTS AND THE FOOD LAW

The recent decision in the United States Court at Trenton, N. J., in the Keith canned egg case will be of interest to those affected by food law regulations and their enforcement. It is interesting to note that canned eggs are

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

MANUFACTURE OF COMPOUND LARD.

(Continued from last week.)

The process employed in this country at present, after much experimenting, for the bleaching, deodorizing and refining of lard, edible fats and tallow is bleaching by the use of fullers' earth, combined with air and heat, with the subsequent removal of the bleaching agent. The details of the process vary somewhat with the material to be bleached. Cottonseed oil is invariably bought in the market in the refined state, but needs further treatment by bleaching.

The proportion of fullers' earth used varies with the nature of the material to be acted upon. As a rule with lard the proportions are from 1.1% to 6%. The latter amount on lard is seldom necessary. To obtain a good white lard from the average prime steam lard it is seldom necessary to use much over 1% or 1½% of the quantity of lard to be bleached, which is ordinarily sufficient to produce a snow-white lard.

The proportion of fullers' earth necessary to use for each batch of lard, oil or tallow should be approximately ascertained before treating a whole tank, by means of a small sample, which is bleached beforehand. Every substance should be bleached separately. Failure to do this may spoil the entire process. Always bleach before mixing and never bleach the mixture.

The oleo stearine bleaches very easily. If the lard stearine cakes be exposed to the light, the sunlight will bleach it white in a very short time. If fullers' earth bleach be desired, melt the stearine in the bleaching tank, heat to about 140 or 150 degs. Fahr., add the fullers' earth and start an air blower to agitate the whole mass thoroughly. The air blower consists of an air pump connected with the tank, and its purpose is agitation.

Oleo stearine will not require much fullers' earth to bleach. One-half per cent. of the whole weight of the stearine will bleach it white. Treat the cottonseed oil in the same way. The oil, however, will require much more fullers' earth, up to 6%.

Cottonseed oil varies very much in its susceptibility in regard to fullers' earth. Some oil it is impossible to bleach white. Here it is very desirable to try its bleaching quality before purchase is made. The bleaching of a small sample is carried out as follows:

Heat 6 to 8 ozs. of the oil in question in a suitable porcelain basin until a temperature of 200 degs. Fahr. is reached; pour into the oil 5% of the fullers' earth. Stir well and after the lapse of 2 or 3 minutes pour the whole, under constant stirring, into a funnel provided with a folded paper filter. The filtered and now bleached oil is received from the funnel in a 4-oz. oil sample bottle and compared with regard to its color with another sample of acceptable color.

Five per cent. of fullers' earth is here necessary to offset the short duration of the trial process and the absence of the air current. The oil sample bottles should be colorless, and if the first portions that filter through are not quite clear they should be returned to the filter. In this way a choice of easy bleaching oil may be secured.

It must be borne in mind that this does not give absolute results, but it is the best indication of the bleaching quality of an oil. This small way of bleaching is applicable to testing any material to be bleached.

(To be continued.)

TO KEEP CURED MEATS.

A provision dealer writes as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

I sell to many small storekeepers in small neighboring towns who do not have the best facilities for keeping meats, even cured meats, and they suffer losses from mould, skippers, shrinkage, etc. Can you give me some suggestions for the best handling of meats under favorable conditions such as I have mentioned?

Meats which have to be kept in stores for some time, or subjected to exceptionally warm conditions, should be varnished as well as being burlapped—that is, the covering should be rendered airtight by being given a varnish coating. In this case cloth or muslin is preferable to burlap. A good varnish is made of shellac and alcohol, or may be purchased ready-made and cheaper of the supply houses.

If the meats are in good condition—smoked meats, sausages, etc.—wrapped in paper and sewed in muslin and dipped in a good coating, there need be little fear of mould, skippers or shrinkage. Mould is due to the evaporation of moisture in the meats, superinduced by the moisture in the air, hence the desirability of using a preventative to check this action.

Powdered borax is one of the best, cheap-

est and cleanest agents in the prevention of these undesirable possibilities—mould, skippers and shrinkage—and there is no sane reason why it should not be used. Meats dusted with powdered borax before being burlapped will keep in excellent condition for an indefinite period under any ordinary conditions. Meats washed in hot water, containing a small amount of granulated boracic acid dissolved therein, will keep in much better condition in every respect than meats without such application, and the amount carried by the meats per 100 pounds—even if not removed before using—would not hurt an infant.

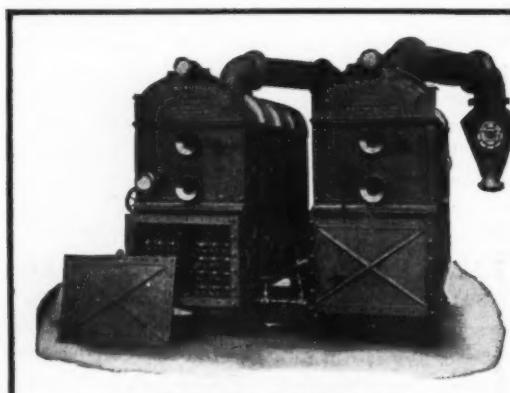
The question of packers using borax and boric acid is well worthy of intelligent discussion. Meats are shipped abroad in a generous quantity of borax and yet no one ever heard of bad results through the eating of these meats by the British people. It is unfortunate that our government regulations prohibit this in meats for inter-State shipment.

Should meats become mouldy the best way to clean them is to use a cloth saturated with good cottonseed oil—after removing all mould possible with a dry cloth—and thoroughly wipe the meat off. This will remove the mould, give a good appearance to the meats and prevent further moulding. Cool, dry storage is after all the main thing essential to the preservation and general good condition and appearance of all smoked meats.

COLD STORAGE IN BRAZIL.

Cold storage equipment in Brazil is in many cases undertaken on very up-to-date lines, says Cold Storage of London. For instance, the Santos Fishing Company recently ordered eight large refrigerator cars for the transportation of their products over the Brazilian railways, and a number of automobiles, equipped with cold storage chambers, for use in house delivery at Sao Paulo and Santos. The company is enlarging its fleet of fishing vessels, and contemplates a number of other improvements, among which is the construction of a large cold storage warehouse at Santos, with a capacity of 200 tons.

Do you keep an eye on the "Practical Points for the Trade" page? Watch it every week.



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STERNE RELINQUISHES SIDE LINES.

The Sterne & Son Company's business in fats, oils and fertilizer materials has continued to grow to a point that requires their undivided attention along these specific lines, and they have made arrangements with Messrs. Beman & Taylor to take over their meat brokerage business. They say it gives them pleasure to endorse these gentlemen to their many clients in the trade.

The new firm of Beman & Taylor will have offices in the Postal Telegraph Bldg., Chicago, and will be "at home" to their friends on and after April 3, 1911. George W. Beman for some time past has been looking after the meat end of the game for the Sterne & Son Company. J. L. Taylor has been connected for a number of years with the large packers, and has spent several years in the South, where he is well and favorably known to the trade.

"BOSS" MACHINES IN ECKART PLANT.

The Fred Eckart Packing Company of Ft. Wayne, Ind., had its visiting day Thursday, March 30. Over 6,000 people responded to its invitation and acquainted themselves with the cleanliness and modern sanitary condition of this up-to-date United States inspected plant. Fred and Henry Eckart, assisted by their superintendents and salesmen, all dressed in white, welcomed the visitors, presented each with a carnation and showed them through the plant from the basement to the roof. The employees wore their blue overalls and jumpers, with white aprons, and were busily engaged in their work.

The Eckarts are great friends and admirers of the "Boss" machines, and it gave them much delight to point out the many "Boss" machines they use in their different departments, and to call attention to their perfect work and their clean, tidy appearance. John J. Dupp, second vice-president of The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company, who was present on this occasion, had the pleasure of booking several orders for "Boss" machines from packers who had called to see them in operation in this plant.

COMBINED SERVICE FOR PACKERS.

In the last issue of The National Provisioner appeared the announcement of the American By-Products Machinery Company, of New York, a company recently formed by men well known in the industry to give a combined service to packers in the line of architectural and engineering advice, technical and laboratory assistance, and the manufacture of packinghouse machinery. The business of this company is divided into three departments—the architectural and engineering department, the by-product and industrial chemistry department, and the machinery department.

In the architectural and engineering department are drawn plans and specifications for the construction and equipment of packing plants complete, fertilizer plants, fish by-product plants, rendering plants and soap plants. In this department also are made up estimates and advance drawings for those who contemplate the erection of establish-

ments of this character. To responsible principals no charge is made for advance plans and estimates on this class of work.

In the by-product and industrial chemistry department the company has the services of a leading New York chemist, whose specialty is industrial chemistry, and is, therefore, prepared to investigate propositions looking to the utilization of waste products or recovery of any valuable constituents thereof. The expense of research and experimental work of this character will be very low.

In the machinery department a part of the apparatus is manufactured by this company and a part is handled as Eastern representatives of well-known and established concerns. They manufacture after their own designs a large line of machinery. The American By-Products Machinery Co. also has the Eastern rights and Eastern agency for the complete line of machinery manufactured by Wm. R. Perrin & Co. of Chicago. This line of apparatus has been on the market for many years and the company is widely and very favorably known.

YORK REFRIGERATING SALES.

Recent sales of refrigerating and ice-making machines by the York Manufacturing Co., York, Pa., are reported as follows:

Bergner & Engle Brewing Company, Philadelphia, Pa., one 6-ton refrigerating plant for their Trenton, N. J., branch.

Gilmartin Brothers, Southampton, L. I., one 2-ton refrigerating plant.

Gilmartin Brothers, East Hampton, L. I., one 2-ton refrigerating plant.

Chevy Chase Club, Chevy Chase, Md., one 6-ton refrigerating plant.

Pacific Coast Condensed Milk Company, Berlin, Wis., one 6-ton ice plant for Berlin, Wis., also one 6-ton ice-making plant for Richland Center, Wis.

Paterson Brewing & Malting Company, Paterson, N. J., one 40-ton compression side for Hinchcliffe Branch.

Standard Waygood, Ltd., Sydney, N. S. W., one 175-ton compression side.

Arctic Ice & Cold Storage Company, St. Louis, Mo., one 100-ton complete ice-making plant.

High Point Ice & Fuel Company, High Point, N. C., one 40-ton compression side and 15-ton freezing system.

United States Army Department, one 10-ton ice-making plant for Fort Sill, Okla.

Standard Oil Company, N. Y., one 150-ton absorption refrigerating plant for Refinery at Bay Way, N. J.

Spring Grove Creamery, Spring Grove, Pa., one 2-ton refrigerating plant.

Union Transportation Company, New Egypt, N. J., one 10-ton ice-making plant.

Rochester Candy Company, Rochester, N. Y., one 11-ton refrigerating plant.

Covington Brewing Company, Covington, Ky., one 40-ton compression side, and piping for freezing system.

Standard Oil Company, Cleveland, Ohio, one 150-ton absorption refrigerating plant for oil refinery.

Reading Merchants' Ice Company, Reading, Pa., increasing their present 50-ton plant by the addition of a 50-ton ice plant.

Dubois Manufacturing Company, New York, N. Y., one 6-ton refrigerating plant to be installed for the Chemist Club, New York City.

Neuhoff Abattoir Company, Nashville, Tenn., one 65-ton compression side, and 45-ton freezing and distilling system.

The Kent Company, Ltd., Montreal, Canada, one 65-ton compression side to be installed

for the Kuntz Brewery, Ltd., Waterloo, Ont. Leonard Roos Fur Company, St. Louis, Mo., one 6-ton refrigerating plant.

D. Meyer, Brooklyn, N. Y., one 2-ton refrigerating plant.

Rossiter Realty Company, Shawnee-On-Delaware, Pa., one 4-ton refrigerating plant.

Southern Pacific Company, West Oakland, Cal., one 1-ton refrigerating plant.

Independent Ice & Fuel Company, Jacksonville, Fla., one 150-ton compression side, with 50-ton freezing and distilling system, and two 200 horse-power water tube boilers.

Messrs. A. G. & E. B. Barnes, Demopolis, Ala., one 8-ton refrigerating plant and 5-ton freezing and distilling system.

Samuel L. Moore & Sons, Corp., Elizabeth, N. J., one 50-ton absorption refrigerating plant for Tampico, Mexico.

Milo G. Blind, Guadalupe, Ohio, one 1-ton refrigerating plant.

John Bouchard & Sons Company, Nashville, Tenn., one 2-ton refrigerating plant to be installed for N. C. & St. L. R. R., Nashville, Tenn.

The Minck Brewing Company, Richmond, Ind., one 55-ton compression side and 50-ton brine tank system.

Macbeth-Evans Glass Company, Charleroi, Pa., one 6-ton refrigerating plant.

Humble Ice, Light & Water Company, Texas, one 10-ton ice-making machine.

Coal & Gas Belt Electric Company, Huntington, Ark., one 10-ton ice-making plant.

Evansville Pure Milk Company, Evansville, Ind., one 35-ton compression side and piping for ice cream plant.

Montgomery & Allen, Volant, Pa., one 2-ton refrigerating plant.

Peter Merkle, Lockland, Ohio, one 6-ton refrigerating plant.

J. P. Klemens, East Liberty, Pa., one 6-ton refrigerating plant.

J. Sides, Abilene, Texas, one 4-ton ice-making plant.

F. S. Adams, Pueblo, Colo., one 3-ton ice-making plant.

Grand Central Station, New York City, one 20-ton refrigerating plant.

Behrends Ice & Fuel Company, Peoria, Ill., one complete 100-ton ice-making plant.

Taylor-Marine Fish Company, Punta Gorda, Fla., one 11-ton compression side.

Charles & Company, New York City, one 8-ton refrigerating plant.

Jos. Grove, Braeburn, Pa., one 8-ton refrigerating plant.

L. V. Orsinger, La Salle, Ill., one 11-ton refrigerating plant and piping for ice cream factory.

Swift & Company, Chicago, Ill., one 20-ton refrigerating plant for Baltimore branch.

Mathieson Alkali Works, Saltville, Va., one 1-ton refrigerating plant.

Moberly Artificial Ice Company, Moberly, Mo., one 25-ton freezing and distilling system.

Seitz Brewing Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., one 45-ton freezing system.

Beatrice Poultry & Cold Storage Co., Bryan, Texas, one 30-ton freezing and distilling system.

Horton Ice Cream Company, New York City, one 75-ton freezing system.

W. F. Snipes & Company, Winston-Salem, N. C., one 11-ton refrigerating plant.

Rogersville Ice Company, Rogersville, Tenn., one 3-ton ice-making plant.

The Kent Company, Ltd., Montreal, Canada, one 8-ton refrigerating plant to be installed for E. E. Wallace, butter merchant, Montreal, Canada.

Jamison Supply Company, Crab Tree, Pa., one 4-ton refrigerating plant.

Jamison Supply Company, Forbes Road, Pa., one 4-ton refrigerating plant.

Jamison Supply Company, Hamastown, Pa., one 4-ton refrigerating plant.

Jamison Supply Company, Luxor, Pa., one 4-ton refrigerating plant.

(Continued on page 23.)

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

As for the Anheuser Busch so for your Cold Storage Plant.

Neponset Insulating Paper

will reduce the cost of maintaining low temperature to the lowest possible point.



NEW CORPORATIONS.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—The Moon Lake Ice Company has increased its capital stock from \$20,000 to \$30,000.

Cadillac, Mich.—The Cadillac Ice Cream Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000.

Boston, Mass.—The Central Ice Manufacturing Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$125,000.

Portland, Me.—The Central Wharf Cold Storage Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 by F. S. Willard, J. Willard and others.

Rochester, Ky.—W. B. Brown, J. P. Hayes and W. Willis have incorporated the Rochester Ice and Milling Company with a capital stock of \$10,000.

Granbury, Tex.—The Granbury Water, Light, Ice and Power Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$30,000 by R. Vickery and others.

Alvin, Tex.—The Alvin Ice, Light and Power Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$15,000 by W. R. Stockwell, S. O. Smith and others.

ICE NOTES.

Chase City, Va.—A company will be organized to establish an 8-ton ice plant.

Baltimore, Md.—The B. & O. railroad will erect a cold storage plant at Sharp street.

Jasper, Tex.—The recently organized Jasper Ice Company will establish a 20-ton ice plant.

Pikesville, Md.—A cold storage warehouse will be erected by the Pikesville Dairy Company.

Roswell, N. M.—The Haynes & Bonney Ice plant recently destroyed by fire will be rebuilt.

Chaffee, Mo.—A company is being organized by J. S. Wahl and others to erect an ice plant.

Camden, S. C.—The erection of an ice and cold storage plant is contemplated by P. M. Kennedy, Jr.

St. Paul, Minn.—The plant of the Hamm Brewing Company has been damaged to the extent of \$100,000.

Helena, Mont.—The Helena Ice Company has placed a contract for the installation of a 40-ton ice machine.

Statesville, N. C.—R. A. Cooper and others are interested in the establishment of cold storage plants in this vicinity.

Charlottesville, Va.—The capital stock of the Charlottesville Ice Company has been increased from \$25,000 to \$50,000.

Hannibal, Mo.—The capital stock of the Hannibal Brewing Company has been increased from \$25,000 to \$100,000.

Berkley Springs, W. Va.—The Morgan County Cold Storage Company has had plans prepared for a four-story cold storage plant.

Canonsburg, Pa.—Eight of the ten ice houses of the Canonsburg Ice Company have been destroyed by fire, causing a loss of \$10,000.

Peoria, Ill.—The Behrends Ice and Fuel Company has had plans prepared for its new ice plant, which will be erected on S. Washington street.

Eugene, Ore.—Wing & Campbell, the Willamette street meat firm, who have leased the Midgley building, will install a complete cold storage plant.

St. Bernard, La.—The capacity of the ice plant of the Crescent City Stockyard and Slaughterhouse Company is being increased from twenty to thirty-five tons per day.

REFRIGERATING APPARATUS TESTS.

Rules and methods for uniform tests of refrigerating apparatus, materials and parts were discussed in a paper prepared for the recent International Refrigerating Congress at Vienna by Peter Neff, M. E. After reviewing the rapid growth in demand for refrigerating machinery, and the advent of the special consulting refrigerating engineers, many of whom demanded that manufacturers build machines according to their individual ideas, and showing how this interfered with the production of efficient machinery at low prices, the author outlined the main divisions of acceptance of refrigerating apparatus, viz., such as those which the builder of the machinery purchases and on which he does no work, and those upon which he does work.

He specified the various parts which might be standardized, such as in ice cans, size, weight of material, dimensions of band, location of lifting holes, etc. Also such items as pipe threads, flanges, bolts and nuts. No attempt he said should be made to standardize any type of fitting or valve, but such matters as the amount of pressure that compressors, valves, fittings, etc., should be tested to, minimum temperature of water used for testing, etc., should be specified. Condensers, it is stated, are subjected to so many conditions as to render their standardization difficult.

In summarizing the suggestions offered it was recommended that an International Commission be appointed, which shall work in conjunction with the various associations already existing, and by means of these, be

in touch with all interested in refrigeration. That this commission:

First.—Affirm such standards as may be found to exist, which effect refrigeration. For example, for such items as prime movers, pipe, steam and water fittings, valves, boilers, brine material, insulation, refrigerants, gaskets, cranes and hoists, pipe threads, dimension of flanges, bolts and nuts.

Second.—Make standards for such parts as are found to be well enough established that their standardization will not work a hardship on any one. For example, ice cans, tanks, pipe flanging, the parts to be tested for strength and tightness, method of testing, pressures and temperatures employed, final test of apparatus as a completed whole.

Third.—Make recommendations for such parts, as in their judgment can ultimately be standardized, if found acceptable to the trade. For example: Phraseology for year's guaranty. Center to face dimensions, bolt circles, number of bolts, depth of tongue and groove in flanges of fittings and valves. Center to center ice tank coils for different sizes of cans. Minimum transmitting surface per ton refrigeration for all forms of brine coolers. Minimum pipe surface in ice tanks per ton of ice. Various conditions. Minimum pipe surface for condensers of various types. That specifications demanding other standards be considered special, and treated as such by manufacturers. That acceptance should be determined by standards and recommendations set forth.—Ice and Refrigeration.

THE "PURSUIT" OF CORPORATIONS.

Commenting on the recent decision of Judge Carpenter in the Federal Court at Chicago, in which he rejected the packers' so-called "immunity plea," the New York Commercial says:

"Judge Carpenter's decision just handed down in the United States District Court at Chicago and ordering that the indicted beef packers go to trial suggests the extraordinary powers now possessed by the Federal government as the result of comparatively recent legislation in the matter of corporations.

"There are three indictments against each of the defendants, charging a combination in restraint of inter-State trade, engaging in a conspiracy in restraint of inter-State trade and monopolizing inter-State trade. The information on which they are based was secured away back in 1904 by Commissioner Garfield of the Bureau of Corporations in the Department of Commerce and Labor in the course of an investigation by him of the meat-packing industry. He turned the information over to the Department of Justice, which in turn laid it before a federal grand jury; then came the indictments.

"The defendants set up the plea that by reason of their having given the information voluntarily, and with no idea that any of it would be used outside of the Department of Commerce and Labor they were immune from prosecution; in 1906 Judge J. Otis Humphrey of the Southern Illinois district sustained that plea in a ruling that has become more or less famous under the name of the 'immunity bath.' But now Judge Carpenter's interlocutory order, from which there is no appeal, forces the defendants to stand trial. In the case of a firm or an individual the Bureau of Corporations could not have acted in the capacity of a sort of detective for the attorney-general—information as a basis for indictments would have to have been secured in the regular way.

"Under the corporation-income-tax law recently held to be constitutional by the United States Supreme Court information may come to light which the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may turn over to the Department of Justice, and as a result the officers of a cor-

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NEWARK, Brewers' & Bottlers' Supply Co.
NEW ORLEANS, Iron Warehouses.
NEW YORK, Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., Shipley Construction & Supply Co.
NORFOLK, Nottingham & Wrenn Co.
OKLAHOMA CITY, O. K. Transfer & Storage Co.
PHILADELPHIA, Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co.
PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania Transfer Co., Ltd., Mueller & Kusen.
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island Warehouse Co., Edwin Knowles.
ROCHESTER, Rochester Carting Co.
ST. LOUIS, McPheeters Warehouse Co., Pillsbury-Becker Eng. & Sup. Co.
SAVANNAH, Benton Transfer Co.
SAN FRANCISCO, United Iron Works.
SPOKANE, United Iron Works.
SEATTLE, United Iron Works.
TOLEDO, Moreton Truck & Storage Co.
WASHINGTON, Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

HENRY BOWER CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING CO., 29th St. and Gray's Ferry Road, Philadelphia, Pa.

poration might be hauled up before a United States court; but the law does not apply to firms or individuals. In short, as soon as a business is incorporated at least three departments of the Federal government are free to 'probe' it."

YORK REFRIGERATING SALES.

(Continued from page 21.)

S. J. Gray, Bellows Falls, Vt., one 6-ton refrigerating plant.

Walter Craig, Chester, Pa., one 30-ton complete ice plant.

Cunningham Brothers, Berkley Springs, W. Va., one 6-ton ice-making plant.

W. D. Quimby & Company, Boston, Mass., one 20-ton refrigerating plant.

Andrew Albrecht, Pittsburg, Pa., one 2-ton refrigerating plant.

Max Avner, California, Pa., one 2-ton refrigerating plant.

Thomas Tell, Hammonton, N. J., one 20-ton compression side.

Buckhannon Light & Water Company, Buckhannon, W. Va., rebuilding 10-ton plant recently burned, increasing to 25 ton ice-making.

The Kent Company, Ltd., Montreal, Canada, one 8-ton refrigerating plant to be installed for the Congregation de Notre Dame, Montreal, Can.

H. Weber & Sons Company, Oakland, Md., one 2-ton refrigerating plant.

Portland Fish Company, Portland, Ore., one 35-ton refrigerating plant.

Pleasant Hill Dairy, Wenatchee, Wash., one 1-ton refrigerating plant.

Monroe & Crisell, Portland, Ore., one 4-ton refrigerating plant.

Riverside Dairy Company, Riverside, Cal., one 6-ton refrigerating plant.

Arizona Mines Supply Company, Prescott, Ariz., one 2-ton refrigerating plant.

Neptune Avenue Hygeia Ice Company, Coney Island, N. Y., one 40-ton freezing system.

Wichita Ice Company, Wichita Falls, Tex., 75-ton atmospheric ammonia condenser and distilling apparatus.

Uneeda Brewing Company, Wheeling, W. Va., one 120-ton double-pipe ammonia condenser.

H. W. Walker & Company, Somerset, Pa., one 8-ton refrigerating plant.

Santa Paula Packing Company, Santa Paula, Ore., one 11-ton refrigerating plant.

Manhattan Brewing Company, Chicago, Ill., 15,000 feet of 2-inch galvanized direct-expansion piping and attemperator system.

Evansville Brewing Association, Evansville, Ind., 20,000 feet of 2-inch direct-expansion piping.

Grand Brewing Company, Chicago, Ill., 8,000 feet of 2-inch direct-expansion piping.

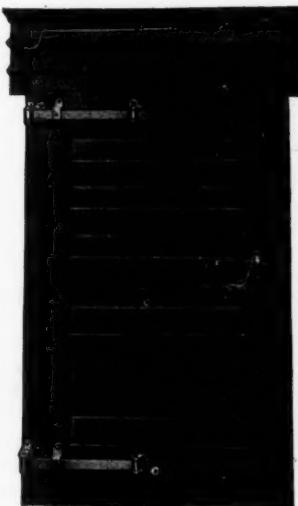
U. S. Brewing Company, Chicago, Ill., Bartholomay & Roesing branch, one 75-ton atmospheric ammonia condenser and 9,000 feet of 2-inch direct-expansion piping.

Crescent Ice Company, New Orleans, La., 10,000 feet of 2-inch ammonia piping.

Agar, Cross & Company, New York, N. Y., one 6-ton freezing and distilling system.

Gray's Ferry Abattoir Company, Philadelphia, Pa., 23,000 feet of 2-inch ammonia piping.

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Vertical Single-Acting Machine

here shown, is made in sizes from 40 to 750 tons capacity per day.

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Horizontal Double-Acting
20 to 600 tons, Bulletin 15.

Absorption Plants
all sizes, Bulletin 22.

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Hagerstown, Maryland

STOCKS OF PROVISIONS

Official reports of stocks of provisions at important centers at the beginning of the present month indicate stocks of all kinds in excess of a month ago, and also compared to a year ago. This was particularly true of stocks of cut meats. A summary of the official figures for five chief points, with totals compared to a month ago and a year ago, is as follows:

Pork, Bbls.		
March 31, 1911.	Feb. 28, 1911.	March 31, 1910.
Chicago	56,165	47,217
Kansas City	4,342	3,311
Omaha	2,031	2,684
St. Joseph	1,139	620
Milwaukee	6,587	5,600
Total	70,264	59,441
		61,620

Lard, Tcs.		
Chicago	50,150	25,226
Kansas City	12,742	7,949
Omaha	3,070	2,233
St. Joseph	4,463	4,032
Milwaukee	1,411	1,176
Total	72,436	40,606
		36,136

Cut Meats, Lbs.		
Chicago	122,211,635	95,981,556
Kansas City	54,947,300	41,975,100
Omaha	42,987,829	29,536,930
St. Joseph	28,182,658	20,607,067
Milwaukee	17,859,878	15,535,394
Total	266,189,810	203,626,051
		159,119,451

Detailed reports are as follows:

Chicago.		
March 31, 1911.	March 31, 1910.	
Mess pork, new, made since Oct. 1, '10, bbls	6,788	10,992
Mess pork, made Oct. 1, '09 to Oct. 1, '10	16	968
Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls	49,361	35,727
*P. S. lard, made since Oct. 1, 1910	33,776	11,690
Other kinds of lard	16,974	12,094
Short rib middles, made since Oct. 1, 1910, lbs	9,565,500	8,642,834
Short clear middles, lbs	197,136	71,371
Extra S. C. middles, made since Oct. 1, '10, lbs	7,827,746	1,443,233
Extra S. R. middles	2,826,537	2,290,262
Long clear middles, lbs	106,000	39,200
Dry salted shoulders, lbs	721,325	152,289
S. P. shoulders, lbs	1,334,961	561,422

S. P. hams, lbs.	33,408,868	22,162,981
D. S. bellies, lbs.	27,883,660	9,819,402
S. P. bellies, lbs.	7,006,844	7,231,686
S. P. Calif. or picnic hams, lbs.	8,948,146	6,220,121
S. P. Boston shoulders, lbs.	9,375,781	4,772,927
Other cuts of meat, lbs.	13,009,032	8,323,402

Total cut meats, lbs. 122,211,635 71,731,130

*In storage tanks and tierces.

MOVEMENT OF PRODUCT.

Received. March, '11. March, '10.

Pork, bbls.	5,791,200	2,403,700
Lard, gross weight, lbs.	17,389,000	15,620,200
Meats, gross weight, lbs.	40,980,200	54,290,500
Live hogs, No.	733,933	412,229
Dressed hogs, No.		

Shipped

Pork, bbls.	11,441	10,245
Lard, gross weight, lbs.	32,009,200	19,196,700
Meats, gross weight, lbs.	40,980,200	54,290,500
Live hogs, No.	192,614	110,003
Dressed hogs, No.	6,869	652

Average weight of hogs received March, 1911, 239 lbs.; March, 1910, 218 lbs.; March, 1909, 206 lbs.

St. Joseph.

Mar. 31, 1911. Mar. 31, 1910.

Mess pork, new, made since Oct. 1, '10, bbls	5	5
Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls	1,134	555
P. S. lard in storage tanks and tierces made since Oct. 1, '10, tcs	2,247	589
Other kinds of lard, tcs	2,216	1,717
Short rib middles made since Oct. 1, '10, lbs.	1,415,000	1,656,145
Short clear middles, lbs.	102,478	46,841
Extra S. C. middles made since Oct. 1, '10, lbs.	1,769,390	637,200
Extra short rib middles, lbs.	762,532	180,923
Long clear middles, lbs.	62,089	48,465
Dry salt shoulders, lbs.	101,380	168,809
S. P. hams, lbs.	5,752,450	4,772,940
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	193,000	16,875
D. S. bellies, lbs.	7,868,656	2,285,276
S. P. bellies, lbs.	1,709,380	1,382,189
S. P. Calif. or picnic hams, lbs.	1,342,890	1,554,815

STOCKS OF LARD

Cable advices to the N. K. Fairbank Company give the following estimates of the lard stocks held in Europe and afloat on April 1, to which are added the estimates of former years, and stocks in cities named:

1911.	1911.	1910.	1910.	1909.	1908.
April 1.	Mar. 1.	Mar. 1.	Apr. 1.	Apr. 1.	Apr. 1.
Liverpool and Manchester	16,000	10,500	10,500	14,500	18,000
Other British ports	15,000	12,000	11,500	13,000	16,000
Hamburg	6,000	8,000	8,000	3,500	16,000
Bremen	2,000	1,500	1,500	1,500	2,000
Berlin	2,000	1,500	2,500	4,000	1,500
Baltic ports	11,000	9,000	8,500	14,000	14,000
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Mannheim	1,000	1,200	2,000	1,500	4,000
Antwerp	3,000	3,000	3,500	3,500	3,000
French ports	2,000	1,000	100	1,500	4,000
Italian and Spanish ports	1,500	1,000	100	100	1,000
Total in Europe	59,500	48,700	48,200	55,600	76,500
Afloat for Europe	60,000	55,000	50,000	45,000	75,000
Total in Europe and afloat	119,500	103,700	98,200	100,600	151,500
Chicago prime steam	33,776	15,274	7,954	11,690	66,701
Chicago other kinds	16,974	9,952	14,761	12,094	18,035
East St. Louis	300	240	500	500	2,300
Kansas City	12,742	7,940	5,626	6,581	10,348
Omaha	3,070	2,232	5,295	2,721	3,024
New York	1,411	1,176	947	744	2,649
Milwaukee	4,463	4,032	2,960	2,306	4,572
South St. Joseph	4,463	4,032	2,960	2,306	4,572
Total tierces	192,236	144,546	136,243	137,236	259,129
					299,318

Increase March, 1910—993. Increase March, 1911—47,690.

S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	2,868,020	1,545,540
Other cut meats, lbs.	2,853,823	1,103,305
Other cut meats, dry salt, lbs.	1,625,000	1,484,382
Other cut meats, pickled, lbs.	26,000	62,340
Total cut meats, lbs.	28,182,658	16,946,104

Kansas City.

March 31, 1911. March 31, 1910.

Mess pork, bbls.	22	65
Other kinds pork, bbls.	4,320	3,859
P. S. lard, contract, tcs.	6,070	2,533
Other kinds lard, tcs.	6,072	4,048
Short rib middles, lbs.	3,705,200	836,500
Extra S. R. middles, lbs.	1,340,400	494,400
Short clear middles, lbs.	10,200	43,300
Extra S. C. middles, lbs.	7,115,200	1,634,500
Long clear middles, lbs.	48,100	10,000
Dry salt shoulders, lbs.	948,000	282,300
D. S. bellies, lbs.	8,260,500	8,744,100
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	414,800	163,500
S. P. hams, lbs.	13,678,100	11,203,500
S. P. bellies, lbs.	2,870,100	2,809,500
S. P. Calif. hams, lbs.	3,849,300	3,272,800
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	3,779,600	2,400,600
Other cut meats, lbs.	8,919,300	5,317,000
Total cut meats, lbs.	54,947,800	31,232,000

LIVE HOGS.

March, 1911. March, 1910.

Received	294,671	184,313
Shipped	19,251	29,279
Driven out	275,468	153,161
Average weight, lbs.	225	208

Omaha.

Mar. 31, 1911. Mar. 31, 1910.

Mess pork, bbls.	155	16
Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls.	1,876	3,029
P. S. lard, contract, tcs.	1,225	433
Other kinds of lard, tcs.	1,845	2,288
Short rib middles, lbs.	3,710,393	1,514,315
Short clear middles, lbs.	387,695	344,982
Extra S. C. middles, lbs.	6,593,849	1,631,917
Extra S. R. middles, lbs.	2,516,251	483,700
Long clear middles, lbs.	500	500
Dry salt shoulders, lbs.	882,775	49,430
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	363,430	152,600
S. P. hams, lbs.	8,936,781	7,549,586
D. S. bellies, lbs.	5,353,639	2,285,415
S. P. bellies, lbs.	2,911,249	3,658,933
S. P. Calif. or picnic hams, lbs.	3,243,930	3,256,117
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	3,856,783	2,230,333
Other cut meats, lbs.	4,231,064	3,590,161

Total cut meats, lbs. 42,987,839 26,747,989

Milwaukee.

Mar. 31, 1911. Mar. 31, 1910.

Mess pork, winter packed, new bbls.	1,449	2,982
Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls.	5,	

PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Low Record Prices Made—Futures Declined and Rallied—Hogs Lower—Packing Heavy—Stocks Show Large Gains—Lard Supplies Heavy.

The liquidation which has been so persistently to the front in the provision market again dominated product prices, with prices at the opening of the week at new low levels for the season. In fact prices were the lowest for quite a long period. The price of pork below \$15 for the May delivery has not been seen since September, 1908. During January, 1908, however, the pork market was down to the basis of \$11. In lard prices as low of 8c have not been seen since the winter and spring of 1907-08. In the season of 1905-06, the entire range on May lard was from \$6.82½@8.82½.

From the extreme low levels made at the opening of the week there was some recovery, due to a somewhat better market for hogs and a sympathetic buying movement influenced by the strength in grain and a rally in live hogs. The improving tendency of the market was not pronounced, however, and operators after covering shorts were disposed to await developments. A factor which was very decidedly responsible for the weakness of the market on Saturday and Monday was the statement of product at Chicago and other points. The Chicago stocks of product showed a large increase for the month. The gain in the supplies of pork was in round numbers 9,000 bbls., while there was a gain in the supply of lard of 25,000 tcs. The increase in the stock of meats was 27,000,000 lbs. for the

month and the supplies were 51,000,000 lbs. more than a year ago. The total supplies of all product at Chicago, including lard, showed an increase for the month of 36,608,000 lbs., and an increase of 61,250,000 lbs., compared with a year ago. The world's lard stocks were a distinct disappointment to believers in better prices as the foreign stuff showed an increase of 15,000 tcs. for the month and the all-American showed an increase of 33,000 tcs. The stock of lard in Europe and America shows a gain of 48,000 tcs. compared with last year.

In condensed form the Chicago stock of product shows as follows:

	March 11, 1911.	Feb. 28, 1911.	March 31, 1910.
Pork, new bbls....	6,788	4,445	10,902
Pork, old bbls....	16	80	968
Pork, other bbls...	49,361	42,602	35,727
Lard regular, tcs...	33,776	15,274	11,690
Lard other, tcs....	16,974	9,952	12,094
Short ribs, lbs....	9,565,599	3,977,199	5,642,834
Total meats, lbs....	122,211,635	95,981,556	71,731,130

European lard stock shows a total including amount afloat of 119,500 tcs. against 103,700 tcs. the previous month and 100,600 tcs. last year. The world's total is 192,236 tcs. against 144,546 tcs. last month and 137,236 tcs. last year.

The movement of hogs has been again heavy. The receipts at the six leading Western points for the week past were 403,000 against 225,000 last year. There was also an increase in the movement of cattle for the week, the gain being 10,000, and an increase in receipts of sheep of 42,000 head. Influenced in part by the weakness in futures and also by the larger receipts there was a decline in the price of hogs for the

week. The average was \$4.30 per hundred lower than a year ago and the present average is lower than the ten-year average. The price of other live stock shows for cattle a little excess over the ten-year average, while sheep are about \$1 a hundred under the ten-year average and lambs about \$1 a hundred under.

The average prices for live stock at Chicago for the past week and in previous seasons compare as follows:

	Hogs	Cattle	Sheep	Lambs
Past week	\$ 6.58	\$6.15	\$4.80	\$6.00
Previous week..	6.75	6.10	4.85	6.10
Cor. week 1910..	10.88	7.40	7.85	9.45
Cor. week 1909..	6.97	6.10	5.80	8.10
Cor. week 1908..	6.08	6.45	6.25	7.70
Cor. week 1907..	6.78	5.55	5.85	7.90
Cor. week 1906..	6.39	5.10	5.25	6.35
Cor. week 1905..	5.34	5.40	5.40	7.00
Cor. week 1904..	5.30	4.55	4.90	5.45
Cor. week 1903..	7.30	4.75	5.80	6.90
Cor. week 1902..	6.71	6.35	5.40	6.60
Cor. week 1901..	6.05	5.15	4.85	5.25
Av. 1903 to 1910	\$6.79	\$5.70	\$5.75	\$7.05

The situation of the market is an extremely interesting one. Prices have declined during the past two months and a half almost perpendicularly. About half way down in the movement there was a rather sharp contest in the pork market but the prices were rather irregular for a while until the selling pressure predominated and prices were carried rapidly downward again. In ribs there has been evidence of speculative holdings right along. The reports have been current that the outstanding interest in the

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ribs market was very large and the decline in the May delivery has been much slower than the decline in other products. This has been due to the congested conditions of the market. Whether this will be straightened out before the May delivery comes around or will result in congestion and uncertain markets during the next seven or eight weeks is not clear.

The movement of hogs as stated continues very liberal and the weights are excellent. The average weight the past week at Chicago was 240 lbs. against 220 lbs. last year and 208 lbs. in 1909. The packing for the week was 505,000 against 316,000 last year, and for the season 2,555,000 against 1,731,000 last year.

BEEF.—There is a very quiet interest in beef with prices showing but little change excepting on extra India, which continues weak both in foreign and local market. Quoted: Family, \$15@15.50; mess, \$13.50@14; packet, \$14@14.50; extra India mess, \$22.50@23.00.

PORK.—Spot trade is quiet and well cured pork for prompt delivery is held firmly while for forward delivery the tone is heavy and prices are easier. Mess is quoted at \$20@20.50; clear, \$17@18.50; family, \$19@21.

LARD.—There is a quiet and easier market with the tendency still heavy on the big packing and large production at Western centers. City steam, \$8; Western, \$8.25; Middle West, \$8.10@8.20; Continent, \$8.80; South American, \$10; Brazil, kegs, \$11; compound, 7 1/4@7 1/2c.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Saturday, April 1, 1911, as shown by Williams & Terhune's report, are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oll	Cottonseed	Bacon	Cake.	Oil	Cheese.	Hams.	Tallow.	Beef.	Pork.	Lard.	
	Bags.	Bbls.	Boxes.	Bags.	Bbls.	Boxes.	Boxes.	Bags.	Pkgs.	Bbls.	Tcs.	Tcs. and Pkgs.
1Campania, Liverpool	3766	1011								227	3260	
2Laurentic, Liverpool	3665	1734	200	120	281	716	716	3355				
3*Minneapolis, London		250			50				155	4800		
4*St. Paul, Southampton	400	780							110	650		
Oceanic, Southampton	984	92										
Idaho, Hull		603				71	630	6986				
*Bristol City, Bristol	667	500	60		50				3200			
*Caledonia, Glasgow		200		768		22	50	40	100			
Campanello, Rotterdam	1400											
Potsdam, Rotterdam	6904	1100	50		50			870	10377			
Lapland, Antwerp	6452	25	360	110	31	216	321	1379				
George Washington, Bremen					75			250	3000			
Hellig Olav, Baltic	200		345		25	75	1505	5566				
Caroline, Havre	7050	50						415				
La Savoie, Havre				60				156	431			
Madonna, Marseilles		200		10				241	70			
Cincinnati, Mediterranean			87						50			
Koenigin Luise, Mediterranean		1014		165				600	495			
Argentina, Mediterranean		3870		125				355	1155			
Cretic, Mediterranean		25		15					300			
Saxonia, Mediterranean			275					107				
Total	22473	6684	9315	6790	310	423	693	6698	45174			
Last week	10448	7684	5220	6363	112	858	224	8734	69301			
Same time in 1910	26900	2999	913	4918		671	708	2894	19486			

*Cargo estimated by steamship company. 1.—Butter, 316 pkgs. 2.—Butter, 641 pkgs. 3.—Butter, 2,100 pkgs. 4.—Butter, 450 pkgs.

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EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported up to Wednesday, April 5, 1911:

BACON.—Antwerp, Belgium, 25,000 lbs.; Bergen, Norway, 10,347 lbs.; Caibarien, Cuba, 30,000 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 24,533 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 6,949 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 144,728 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 76,393 lbs.; Gelfe, Sweden, 92,422 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 38,482 lbs.; Hull, England, 61,356 lbs.; Hudiksvall, Sweden, 12,861 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 1,186 lbs.; Havre, France, 32,367 lbs.; Hanasand, Norway, 6,600 lbs.; London, England, 42,100 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 810,589 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 20,143 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 8,800 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 7,260 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 50,994 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 12,285 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 10,564 lbs.; Sundsvall, Sweden, 96,344 lbs.; Trieste, Austria, 213,947 lbs.; Venice, Italy, 15,833 lbs.

HAMS.—Antwerp, Belgium, 165,000 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 50,205 lbs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 1,097 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 13,712 lbs.; Caibarien, Cuba, 4,387 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 5,211 lbs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 7,724 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 269,578 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 3,142 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 7,697 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 15,457 lbs.; Hull, England, 175,667 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 2,227 lbs.; London, England, 131,246 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 465,400 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 5,978 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 2,426 lbs.; Port Cabello, Venezuela, 2,461 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 1,662 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 3,061 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 10,852 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 1,000 lbs.; Southampton, England, 18,937 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 2,139 lbs.; Trinidad, W. I., 1,119 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 9,231 lbs.

LARD.—Alexandria, Egypt, 5,600 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 173,916 lbs.; Aberdeen, Scotland, 33,725 lbs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 24,019 lbs.; Ancona, Italy, 6,710 lbs.; Bergen, Norway, 31,854 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 10,340 lbs.; Barranquilla, Colombia, 28,790 lbs.; Buenaventura, Colombia, 10,698 lbs.; Beira, Africa, 7,788 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 322,450 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 71,499 lbs.; Caibarien, Cuba, 23,184 lbs.; Capetown, Africa, 82,660 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 8,241 lbs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 2,500 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 2,159 lbs.; Catania, Sicily, 3,216 lbs.; Corinto, Peru, 5,115 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 4,386 lbs.; Drammen, Norway, 293,385 lbs.; Gothenberg, Sweden, 89,116 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 1,889 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 133,761 lbs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 8,400 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 126,055 lbs.; Hull, England, 280,960 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 3,045 lbs.; Havre, France, 451,900 lbs.; Koenigsberg, Germany, 106,639 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 2,881 lbs.; London, England, 569,113 lbs.; Leith, Scotland, 11,675 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 694,703 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 118,108 lbs.; Messina, Sicily, 6,000 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 56,575 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 35,000 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 17,385 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 7,759 lbs.; Palermo, Sicily, 16,345 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 2,500 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 154,720 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 1,110 lbs.; Riga, Russia, 38,855 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 1,205,212 lbs.

(Continued on next page.)

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending Saturday, April 1, 1911, with comparative tables:

PORK, BBLS.

	Week April 1, 1911.	Week April 2, 1910.	From April 1, 1911.
To—			
United Kingdom	447	640	11,208
Continent	285	156	5,073
So. & Cen. Am.	222	510	8,127
West Indies	681	1,125	19,319
Br. N. Am. Col.	50	1,020	5,250
Other countries		9	160
Total	1,685	3,480	49,137

MEATS, LBS.

United Kingdom	5,554,200	4,136,500	118,925,560
Continent	1,003,575	52,500	10,774,800
So. & Cen. Am.	141,775	162,725	3,067,525
West Indies	346,575	611,000	5,022,828
Br. No. Am. Col.		18,400	83,600
Other countries		17,200	163,125

Total	7,046,125	4,998,325	138,037,438
LARD, LBS.			

United Kingdom	4,715,216	2,500,622	103,147,447
Continent	5,382,200	607,500	96,613,223
So. & Cen. Am.	883,300	481,100	11,469,000
West Indies	785,700	964,700	19,353,042
Br. No. Am. Col.	6,718	164,145	22,043
Other countries		8,800	866,503

Total	11,773,134	4,726,867	231,860,255
RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.			

Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	1,270	4,201,550
Boston	95	560,700
Philadelphia		49,000
Baltimore		61,250
New Orleans	270	870,000
Portland, Me.		1,076,000
Mobile		569,000
Total week	1,685	7,046,125
Previous week	2,857	5,375,290
Two weeks ago	2,309	5,981,225
Cor. week last yr	3,460	4,998,325

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

	From Nov. 1, 1910, to April 1, 1911.	Same time last year.	Changes.
Pork, lbs.	9,827,400	10,800,800	Dec. 973,400
Meats, lbs.	138,037,438	146,154,565	Dec. 8,117,937
Lard, lbs.	231,860,255	178,410,318	Inc. 53,449,937

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool, Per Ton.	Glasgow, Per Ton.	Hamburg, Per 100 lbs.
Beef, per tierce	15/	15/	24c.
Oil Cake	7/8	9c.	13c.
Bacon	15/	15/	24c.
Lard, tierces	15/	15/	24c.
Cheese	20/	25/	24c.
Canned meats	15/	15/	24c.
Butter	25/	30/	24c.
Tallow	15/	15/	24c.
Pork, per barrel	15/	15/	24c.

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The past week has been uneventful with no important changes noted in the conditions which have existed for several months. It continues necessary to grant concessions in order to dispose of goods, and as a result, a small business was put through at very low levels. Sentiment on the whole continues against the market and those that pretend optimism seem to be basing their hopes mainly upon the fact that prices have had a drastic recession, rather than to any material change in underlying factors. The situation is just contrary to that which was being experienced a year ago and whereas, at that time speculation was generally for a rise, at present operations are for the fall.

The hog situation has not improved during the week from the standpoint of a tallow holder, and new low records were scored in the provision market. Receipts continue liberal and as the weight of hogs is comparatively good, the supply of fats is more than commensurate with the demand for edible purposes. This has naturally resulted in these fats passing into soap-making channels, presses having found oil dull of sale and greases falling with the undertone easy.

The foreign situation is also practically without change and but little resiliency is noted in values abroad. The last auction sale at London brought results about as looked for and, therefore, the lower prices quoted were not a surprise. Approximately 970 casks were offered for sale of which 800 were absorbed on the basis of 34s. 9d., which compares with 35s. 3d. last week. London stocks increased to 14,290 casks and Australasian shipments were reported to be 6,200 tons for March against 6,800 tons for February and 4,950 tons for January. As a slight offset to this, South American slaughtering was in smaller volume and it was said that there was a small export business to Europe of choice tallow.

Quotations: Prime city, 5% c., in hhds.; country, 5% @ 6 1/4 c., as to quality and pkge.; special, 6 1/2 c., in hhds.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

STEARINE.—The continued weakness in the lard market is reflected in the demand for compound lard and naturally does not tend to stimulate confidence or business. Sentiment is against values and consuming interests are very cautious, with purchases only made as required. Values have not yielded so readily recently which feature has given the market a somewhat steadier appearance, but until the oil and provision situation shows signs of having permanently turned for the better, not much of an upward movement is expected.

OLEO OIL.—The market continues quiet but fairly steady. Demand is moderate and price changes are slow. Choice is quoted 9@ 9 1/4 c., New York; medium, 7 1/4 @ 8c.

LARD STEARINE.—The market is very quiet with prices. Prices are quoted at 9 @ 9 1/4 c.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—There has been a further weakening in prices. Demand has been poor, partly owing to the bad weather and concessions have been made on both spot and shipment stuff. Spot is quoted at 6 1/2 @ 7 1/4 c., while shipment oil is 7c.

GREASE.—The market continues dull, with prices showing a rather heavy tone. Trade is very limited and demand is for small quantities. Quotations in New York: Yellow, 5 3/4 @ 6c.; bone, 5 1/2 @ 6 1/2 c.; house, 5 5/8 @ 5 1/2 c.; "B" and "A" white, 6 3/4 @ 6 1/2 c. nominal.

GREASE STEARINE.—There has been but little change in the situation. The tone is heavy and demand limited. Yellow, 6 1/2 @ 6 1/4 c., and white, 6 5/8 @ 6 1/2 c.

COCONUT OIL.—General conditions continue to tell against the oil market. Prices have worked off still further with the demand unstimulated by the lower prices. Buyers are still very cautious. Quotations: Cochin, spot, 8 1/4 @ 8 1/2 c.; shipment, 7 1/2 @ 8c.; Ceylon, spot, 7 1/4 @ 8c.; shipments, 7 1/2 @ 7 3/4 c.

PALM OIL.—There is a little further easing in values this week. Local demand is slow and with lower prices to arrive, reflecting easier foreign conditions, buyers have been holding off for still better terms. Prices in New York are: Prime red, spot, 7 @ 7 1/4 c.; do. to arrive, 6 1/2 @ 6 1/4 c.; Lagos, spot, 7 1/4 c.; do. to arrive, 6 3/4 @ 7c.; palm kernels, 7 1/2 c.; shipment, 7 @ 7 1/4 c.

CORN OIL.—The market has suffered with other oils and the demand is slow. Prices are quoted at \$6.25 @ 6.35.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—Trade is very quiet with the tone easier with other oils. Quotations: For 20 cold test, 90 @ 95c.; 30 do., 86c.; 40 do., water white, 82c.; prime, 68c.; low grade off yellow, 62 @ 64c.

LARD OIL.—There has been a further easing in values with the decline in lard and general weakness in other oils. Prices are quoted at 75 @ 80c.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

(Continued from preceding page.)

lbs.; Sherbro, 4,820 lbs.; Southampton, England, 105,700 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 618,104 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 9,783 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 5,655 lbs.; Santa Marta, Cuba, 18,585 lbs.; Trinidad, W. I., 29,132 lbs.; Trieste, Austria, 316,100 lbs.; Rostock, Russia, 74,700 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 31,423 lbs.; West Hartlepool, England, 148,005 lbs.

LARD OIL.—Hull, England, 10 bbls.;

Mazatlan, Mexico, 768 gals.; Para, Brazil, 150 gals.; Sydney, Australia, 96 gals.

PORK.—Antwerp, Belgium, 10 tcs.; Barbados, W. I., 88 bbls.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 37 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 50 bbls.; Christiania, Norway, 25 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 27 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 175 bbls.; Hamilton, W. I., 6 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 59 1/2 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 261 bbls.; Newcastle, England, 50 bbls.; Nassau, W. I., 138 bbls.; Port Limon, C. R., 5 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 277 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 135 bbls.; Stockholm, Sweden, 50 bbls.; Trinidad, W. I., 138 bbls.

SAUSAGE.—Colon, Panama, 60 pails; St. Johns, N. F., 37 pa.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported up to Wednesday, April 5, 1911:

BEEF.—Antwerp, Belgium, 115 bbls.; Barbados, W. I., 110 bbls.; Bremen, Germany, 95 bbls.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 190 1/2 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 55 bbls., 43,633 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 16 bbls., 7 tcs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 63 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 220 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 170 tcs., 25 bbls.; Hamilton, W. I., 68,290 lbs., 25 bbls., 4 tcs.; Kingston, W. I., 59 bbls., 10 tcs.; Liverpool, England, 20 bbls., 175,967 lbs.; London, England, 82,716 lbs., 25 tcs.; Nassau, W. I., 44 bbls.; Newcastle, England, 30 bbls.; Port Limon, C. R., 12 1/2 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 128 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 764 bbls.; Southampton, England, 477,073 lbs.; Trinidad, W. I., 41 bbls.

OLEO OIL.—Antwerp, Belgium, 315 tcs.; Beyreuth, France, 50 tcs.; Bergen, Norway, 70 tcs.; Constantinople, Turkey, 100 tcs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 570 tcs.; Drontheim, Norway, 70 tcs.; Genoa, Italy, 30 tcs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 25 tcs.; Havana, Cuba, 5 tcs.; Hanasund, Norway, 35 tcs.; London, England, 150 tcs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 4,545 tcs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 50 tcs.; Stavanger, Norway, 35 tcs.; Tripoli, Tripoli, 35 tcs.; Trieste, Austria, 25 tcs.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Barbados, W. I., 8,000 lbs.; Barranquilla, Colombia, 2,880 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 5,618 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 3,500 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 7,090 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 1,425 lbs.; Port Antonio, W. I., 2,600 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 1,800 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 37,240 lbs.; San Domingo, S. D., 2,050 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 2,400 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 1,250 lbs.; Trinidad, W. I., 3,690 lbs.; Vera Cruz, 1,200 lbs.

TALLOW.—Antwerp, Belgium, 3,800 lbs.; Caibarien, Cuba, 4,204 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 71,247 lbs.; London, England, 125,387 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 6,600 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 13,650 lbs.

TALLOW OIL.—Glasgow, Scotland, 12 bbls.

TONGUE.—Antwerp, Belgium, 50 kegs.;

SOYA BEAN OIL

AND ALL SOAP MATERIALS

WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO.

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Beira, Africa, 10 cs.; Colon, Panama, 5 bbls.; Gothenberg, Sweden, 25 bbls.; London, England, 200 pa.

CANNED MEAT.—Antwerp, Belgium, 51 pa.; Beira, Africa, 211 cs.; Cape Town, Africa, 1,317 cs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 100 cs.; Colon, Panama, 50 cs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 38 cs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 936 cs.; Hull, England, 260 cs.; Hamilton, W. I., 20 pa.; Kingston, W. I., 42 cs.; London, England, 305 cs.; Marseilles, France, 28 pkgs.; Nassau, W. I., 117 cs.; No. Shields, England, 50 cs.; Port Limon, C. R., 39 cs.; Santiago, Cuba, 20 pa.; Sierra Leone, Africa, 13 cs.; Southampton, England, 190 cs.; Tampico, Mexico, 22 pa.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 55 pa.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Columbia.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.) Columbia, S. C., April 6.—Carolina crude cottonseed oil, 39c. bid, any shipment. Market very quiet.

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.) Atlanta, Ga., April 6.—Crude cottonseed oil, 39c.; very little trading. Meal dull, \$24, f. o. b. mills. Hulls, \$8.50, Atlanta, loose.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.) Memphis, Tenn., April 6.—Cottonseed oil market dull; prime crude easy at 39½@40c. Prime 8 per cent. meal firm at \$24 per short ton. Hulls firm at \$6@6.50, loose.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.) New Orleans, La., April 6.—Crude cottonseed oil firmly held; not a single offer the last four days in this market; refined dull. Meal slightly higher, \$28.12½ long ton, ship's side, for 8 per cent. ammonia; stocks rapidly decreasing. Hulls steady at \$7.50, loose.

Dallas.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.) Dallas, Texas, April 6.—Cottonseed oil market very quiet; trading light; 38@38½c. bid. Choice loose cake, \$25.50 bid; no sales.

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Asprey & Co.)

New York, April 6, 1911.—As predicted in our last week's review, the market during the early part of the week advanced some 20 to 22 points on heavy short covering. At the high levels, however, heavy quantities were thrown on the market and the early advance was quickly lost. This heavy selling was more or less due to the continued declines in the lard market, and also to the lack of consumptive demand, which the early advance had almost entirely shut off. This selling continued daily and toward the end of the week new low levels were reached. Buying by both the European and domestic consumers could only be called fair during the early part of the week, but more disposition to trade is again shown at the low levels.

The crude markets were active during the early part of the week and prices advanced to \$5.34, at which level heavy transactions were reported. On the decline in the New York market buyers reduced bids, and since only scattered sales are reported at \$5.20@5.14. Daily reports are now beginning to come in stating that the mills are beginning

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to shut down and their holdings disposed of. At this time last year practically all of the mills were closed down and the balance of their crush sold out. Estimates as to the holdings of the independent mills at the present time vary widely. Some estimate as low as 1,000 tanks, and some as much as 3,000 tanks or more. The market at the close of the week shows up strong again, and it begins to look as if the bottom had been touched for the moment.

6.35c. to 6.40c. per lb.; Soya bean oil, 7 to 7½c. per lb.

Prime city tallow in hogheads, 6c. per lb.; special tallow in tierces, 6½c. per lb.; oleo stearine, 7½ to 7¾c. per lb.; house grease, 5¾ to 6c. per lb.; brown grease, 5½ to 5¾c. per lb.; yellow packer's grease, 5½ to 5¾c. per lb.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, April 6.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 11½@12c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 11½@11½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 10½@10½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 10@10½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 10½@10½c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 12c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 11½@11½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 10½@10½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 10½@10½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 10@10½c.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 11½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 11½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 11½c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 11½c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 11½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 11½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 11½c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 11c.

New York Shoulders—Green, 10@12 lbs. ave., 7½@7¾c. Sweet pickled, 10@12 lbs. ave., 7¾@7¾c.

Penie Hams—Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., 8c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 7½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 7½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 7½c. Sweet pickled, 5@6 lbs. ave., 8@8½c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 7½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 7½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 7½c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 17@18c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 15@15½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 12@12½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 11@11½c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 16½@17c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 13½@14½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 11½@12c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 11@11½c.

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COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Further Declines Scored—Weakness in Lard a Factor—No Important Improvement In Demand—Foreign Situation Mixed—Crude Quiet—Cotton Weather Good.

The customary decline to new low levels was again witnessed in the cottonseed oil market during the past week and the failure of special news to materialize to account for the continued weakness makes it logical to assume that prices have not completed their readjustment. The bearish conditions prevailing in provision circles was a factor of great importance and at times the demoralized lard market had a great sympathetic effect in oil.

Hog advices coming to hand indicate that movement is liberal and weights highly satisfactory, so that the supply of hog fats is in good volume and naturally this adds to the competition which cottonseed oil would naturally have to undergo. Then again the severity of the decline is not stimulating to confidence with compound lard in slow demand, and buyers are absolutely pursuing a hand-to-mouth policy. In fact this attitude is prevalent throughout the entire country and tends to emphasize the bearish conditions in the trade world with faith in the maintenance of present values uncertain.

It is realized, however, that following the drastic drop in prices it is an inopportune time to become radically bearish and although there are lower prices predicted in many quarters, the general expressions heard point to a modification of pessimistic views. It is thought that an improvement in busi-

ness will be noted as stability in prices is witnessed although, on the other hand, there are few who care to predict that this improvement in trade if it should be noted will be accompanied by a decided upturn in values.

The stock market, which is usually taken as being a true barometer to trade conditions throughout the country, has recently been exhibiting a great deal of underlying strength despite the uncertainties manifest in regard to proposed corporation legislation and expected changes in the tariff schedule. It is therefore evident that as the public is not largely interested in stocks, there are some powerful interests who have confidence in the future, and guided by the trend of the stock market less pessimism is observable in many quarters; with an early resumption of trade activities anticipated.

At all events, however, for the actual holder of cottonseed oil, the greatest encouragement is derived from actual comparisons showing that the decline in oil has been of long duration and quite severe. Underlying conditions have not changed materially and although spasmodic buying makes its appearance at different intervals by consumers who have need to replenish stocks, there is no indication of the corner having been permanently turned. Speculative long accounts have been freely liquidated during the past few weeks but shorts have also reduced their outstanding contracts so that the claim is again made that aside from the short interest comprised of sales against holdings of crude, the technical position is not especially favorable.

Nevertheless, toward the close of the week, the market showed signs of having been over-sold.

The situation in crude circles, however, is undoubtedly improved as compared with conditions prevailing a few months ago as reports coming to hand would indicate that mills are gradually closing down and therefore the amount of oil available is constantly decreasing. This makes for less hedging pressure to be expected and it would be quite natural for refining interests to attempt to maintain a degree of steadiness as oil passes from the hands of a crude mill to their own tanks. There are still some interests who are inclined to believe that at the end of this season supplies will be found to be inadequate, but operators expressing this belief are decidedly in the minority.

The existing discounts for the new crop months would tend to indicate that there is little apprehension being felt in regard to supplies over the season's end; in the adjustment these prices have been governed by the slow trade conditions at present and the good crop conditions prevailing. It is, therefore, thought that any turn for the better in the consuming trade or some damage complaints from the cotton belt would be quickly reflected in the new crop months. Surely the incentive for a crude mill to sell their early output of oil is not so great this year as last, as prices are more than 1 1/4c. a lb. lower.

Business with foreigners continues in small volume and there are scattered complaints again coming to hand owing to rejections

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COTTON SEED OIL

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DELMONICO—Choice Summer Yellow Oil

APEX—Prime Summer Yellow Oil

BUTTERCUP—Deodorized Summer Yellow Oil

NONPAREIL—Choice Winter Yellow Salad Oil

ECLIPSE—Choice Butter Oil

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made on oil exported. While these rejections are exceedingly small in comparison to the amount of export business consummated, this new development is not a favorable feature. The complaints have generally arisen over the quality of winter oil although it is rumored that some dissatisfaction has been found with some prime summer yellow sent abroad. In the aggregate it is thought that the rejections will affect approximately 4,000 bbls. (although the estimates vary considerably), part of which oil is being re-shipped. The consensus of opinion is that while there may have been some small justification for dissatisfaction, the oil would have been gladly received were it not for the fact that prices are much lower now than when the oil was bought.

On Thursday there was a decided change of tone in the market and a quick recovery in prices. The offerings of crude were less pressing and with the distressed crude off the market and a cessation of hedge selling, prices responded quickly to buying orders.

Closing prices:

Saturday, April 1, 1911.—Spot, \$6.24@6.30; April, \$6.15@6.24; May, \$6.25@6.26; June, \$6.28@6.33; July, \$6.35@6.36; August, \$6.37@6.38; September, \$6.35@6.37; October, \$5.78@5.81; November, \$5.50@5.75; good off, \$5.50@6.30; off, \$5.50@6.20; winter, \$6.75@6.80; summer, \$6.00@6.50; prime crude S. E., \$5.20@5.33; prime crude Valley, \$5.20@5.33; prime crude Texas, \$5.20@5.33. Sales were: Spot, 100, \$6.25@6.25; May, 2,100, \$6.26@6.32; June, 200, \$6.32@6.32; July, 4,900, \$6.35@6.40; August, 800, @6.38@6.42; September, 100, \$6.35@6.35; October, 500, \$5.79@5.80. Futures closed 8 to 12 decline. Total sales, 8,700.

Monday, April 3, 1911.—Spot, \$6.19@6.30; April, \$6.20@6.22; May, \$6.23@6.24; June, \$6.28@6.33; July, \$6.32@6.33; August, \$6.32@6.34; September, \$6.32@6.34; October, \$5.78@5.85; November, \$5.55@5.75; good off, \$5.50@6.20; off, \$5.50@6.15; winter, \$6.40@6.80; summer, \$6.20@6.80; prime crude S. E., \$5.13@5.20; prime crude Valley, \$5.13@5.20; prime crude Texas, \$5.13@5.20. Sales were: April, 2,000, \$6.20@6.20; May, 6,800, \$6.21@6.23; July, 12,600, \$6.30@6.33; August, 200, \$6.32@6.33; September, 900, \$6.31@6.32; October, 200, \$5.79@5.79. Futures closed 5 advance to 2 decline. Total sales, 22,700.

Tuesday, April 4, 1911.—Spot, \$6.00@6.15; April, \$6.08@6.15; May, \$6.17@6.19; June, \$6.24@6.26; July, \$6.28@6.29; August, \$6.29@6.32; September, \$6.27@6.29; October, \$5.75@5.80; November, \$5.55@5.70; good off, \$5.50@6.15; off, \$5.40@6.15; winter, \$6.00@6.80; summer, \$6.00@6.65; prime crude S. E., \$5.14@5.20; prime crude Valley, \$5.14@5.20; prime crude Texas, \$5.07@5.20. Sales were: April, 200, \$6.11@6.20; May, 2,400, \$6.18@6.23; June, 100, \$6.25@6.25; July, 4,700, \$6.27@6.33; August, 100, \$6.31@6.31; September, 300, \$6.32@6.32. Futures closed unchanged to 12 decline. Total sales, 7,800.

Wednesday, April 5, 1911.—Spot, \$6.10@6.30; April, \$6.12@6.18; May, \$6.20@6.21; June, \$6.25@6.29; July, \$6.29@6.31; August, \$6.33@6.34; September, \$6.30@6.33; October, \$5.80@5.85; November, \$5.80@5.75; good off, \$5.80@6.15; off, \$5.70@6.10; winter, \$6.20@6.80; summer, \$6.20@6.80; prime crude S. E., \$5.14@5.20; prime crude Valley, \$5.14@5.20; prime crude Texas, \$5.14@5.20. Sales were: May, 2,300, \$6.16@6.17; July, 4,300, \$6.26@6.30; August, 1,600, \$6.29@6.33; September, 300, \$6.28@6.28. Futures closed 1 to 5 advance. Total sales, 8,500.

Thursday, April 6, 1911.—Spot, \$6.15@6.25; April, \$6.18@6.24; May, \$6.27@6.28; June, \$6.34@6.35; July, \$6.37@6.38; August, \$6.40@6.43; September, \$6.38@6.39; October, \$5.85@5.90; November, \$5.60@5.90; good off, \$5.85@6.25; off, \$5.75@6.20; winter, \$6.20@7.00; summer, \$6.20@6.80; prime crude S. E., \$5.20@5.33; prime crude Valley, \$5.20@5.33; prime crude Texas, \$5.14@5.33. Sales were: May, 1,800, \$6.20@6.28; June, 200, \$6.28@7.13; September, 500, \$6.32@6.40. Futures closed unchanged to 9 advance. Total sales, 6,700 bbls.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

CRUSHERS AGAINST BAGGING TRUST.

Texas oil mill men are helping in the fight for cheaper duties on foreign bagging, and President F. A. Blain of the Texas association has sent out the following letter in regard to this matter:

Fort Worth, Texas, March 29, 1911.
To the Oil Mills:

The largest importer of foreign bagging in the United States has recently mailed out a circular letter as follows:

"Under Paragraph 355 of the Tariff Act, the Bagging Trust is protected by a duty of 6-10 of one cent per square yard, or $\frac{3}{4}$ c.

per running yard on bagging for covering cotton, composed of jute, jute butts or hemp.

"The Bagging Trust, not being satisfied with the tribute paid it by the cotton farmers for the past fifteen years, as above, has recently made a test case to prove that foreign bagging contains some jute mill waste or other fibre, and on that account is not entitled to entry as above, but must pay duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem, which will stop every Calcutta, Dundee and Liverpool mill now engaged in making bagging for cotton.

"The American trust mills use other fibre cheaper than jute in making its bagging, and the evident intention of Congress was to simply protect said trust by a $\frac{3}{4}$ c. duty per yard, and not by a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem which the trust now insists shall be paid on every yard imported, unless chemical analysis shows same to be pure jute, jute butts or hemp.

"With foreign mills closed down, the American bagging trust will soon have the cotton planter at its mercy, so now is the time for Congress to act promptly, and see that justice is done the planter.

"Is it fair that binder twine is admitted free, while the cotton planter is now called upon to pay 45 per cent. ad valorem duty on his bagging, and 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. duty on every bundle of cotton ties he uses to put his cotton on the market? Immediate action is required. So please write your Senators and Congressmen to place all bagging for covering cotton upon the free list. Get every ginner to write also."

No doubt some of you have received this letter, but in order to bring pressure enough to bear upon our Congressmen and Senators, it will need concerted action, and I earnestly request every member of this association to write at once to the Congressman from his district, and our two Senators, to do what they can to relieve us from this iniquitous burden during the coming session of Congress.

F. A. BLAIN, President.

The Procter & Gamble Co. REFINERS OF ALL GRADES OF COTTONSEED OIL

Aurora, Prime Summer Yellow
Boreas, Prime Winter Yellow
Venus, Prime Summer White

Marigold Cooking Oil
Puritan Salad Oil
Jersey Butter Oil

Offices: CINCINNATI, O.
Cable Address: PROCTER, CINCINNATI, U. S. A.

Refineries: IVORYDALE, O.
PORT IVORY, N. Y.
KANSAS CITY, KAN.

ASPEGREN & CO.

Produce Exchange

NEW YORK CITY

EXPORTERS BROKERS

**WE EXECUTE
ORDERS
TO BUY OR SELL**

Cotton Seed Oil FUTURE DELIVERY

**ON THE N. Y.
PRODUCE
EXCHANGE FOR**

**Write to us for particulars. Will wire you the daily closing prices
upon request.**

PARTIES ORGANIZE FOR CRUSHERS CONVENTION

One Special Train Will Run from Memphis Via Chicago

Interest among the cotton oil mill men throughout the South in the coming convention of the Interstate Association in New York City is beginning to warm up considerably. Special parties are being made up for the trip to New York, both by rail and by water, and indications point to a very large attendance. The opportunity to make a vacation trip to the North and take in the sights of New York City is one that the crushers are glad to embrace. The convention programme, too, will be a memorably important and interesting one.

A number of parties from Texas and from the Gulf and Atlantic coast sections will come by steamer from Galveston, New Orleans and Savannah. The details of these delightful ocean voyages have not yet been completed, but they are under way.

Though the convention dates, June 7, 8 and 9, are only two months away, the New York committee on transportation has thus far given no indication to members of the Association throughout the South of what it will be able to do for them in the way of railroad and steamship rates and arrangements. Meanwhile the mill men are waiting on nobody, but are making their own arrangements.

Plans for Memphis Special Train.

An itinerary already nearly completed is that of a large delegation from the Valley and the Southwest, which will rendezvous at Memphis and go from that point by special train via Chicago and Niagara Falls to New York City. The plans for the trip are very attractive, and already a large and enthusiastic delegation has been formed from Tennessee, Arkansas, Texas, Mississippi, Louisiana and Oklahoma to take in this trip. A special car will be picked up at Chicago containing members from that section. The "Memphis Special" promises to be a popular train.

The announcement for this trip, which is in charge of A. G. Perkins of Memphis, outlines the plans as follows:

The plan is to concentrate at Memphis on Saturday, June 3, leaving via the Illinois Central R. R. at about 8:30 or 9:00 o'clock p. m., arriving in Chicago the morning of the 4th. Witness the ball game between the Chicago and New York National League teams, box seats to which will be procured

by our friends in Chicago at \$1 each. Returning to the train on special street cars which will be at our service, we leave Chicago on the Michigan Central R. R., via Detroit, stopping at Niagara Falls, where we make a stop of a few hours; thence via the New York Central R. R. to Albany, where we take the Hudson River boat for a day-light ride down the Hudson, arriving in New York on the evening of June 6, preceding the opening of the convention.

We are offered a special train of Pullman cars for this trip, with one or two dining cars (according to the number of passengers) and have every reason to expect a glorious time from start to finish. We will have special reservations for ladies, and hope to have several with us.

Importance of the Convention.

In a letter to members of the Interstate Association issued this week that veteran campaigner, Secretary Robert Gibson, starts the booming for the New York meeting with a letter in which he says:

Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, June 7, 8 and 9, 1911, are days to be marked with a white stone, and remembered for all your life in after years, for they are the days of the meeting of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association in New York —your association and your meeting.

We have had so many splendid meetings in the past, each succeeding one naturally, as the association has grown in members and in importance, surpassing its predecessors in business value, and each vying with all the others in social enjoyment, that comparisons would be odious. But, even since the glorious success that crowned the last, the association has grown mightily in every way.

The season just closed has developed many new and hitherto untried phases in trading and in conditions, and our rules and customs must be readjusted to meet them. This means work—serious work—in which

you are materially and directly interested, and concerning which the association needs your counsel and advice, while in order that the adjustment may be properly made you should be present and share in it. It is your business, your interest is at stake, and nobody, however fairly disposed, is going to care for it as you would yourself.

This much for the business side of the meeting. You know and we need not remind you, it is the most important one from that point of view ever held and no man in the trade, big or little, can afford to be away.

As to the social attractions to be offered, that's another story, and we have neither time nor space here to do it half justice. The magnitude of the financial arrangements made by the resident members of the trade and the various commercial bodies interested in it, the personnel of committees having it in charge, and the enthusiastic work they have already done and are doing, the very fact that the place of meeting is in New York, the whole world's seat and center of all that is most to be enjoyed in life, all give ample guarantee for a magnificence in this regard, beyond anything we have ever known, and to miss it will be to lose the opportunity of a lifetime.

But there is one thing the entertainment committee are particularly anxious to emphasize. This is to be, in its social features pre-eminently, a "ladies meeting," and special and elaborate arrangements are being made to this end. Bear this in mind and bring your wives, your sweethearts, your "sisters" and your cousins and your aunts," and if it should be—though Heaven forbid, that any cotton oil man is so poor as to be without these, remedy the defect at once, and come along, or come anyhow and the opportunity will be provided to remedy it there.

Anyhow come. Make your arrangements definitely now, and as far in advance as possible notify Mr. J. G. Gash, chairman, committee on arrangements, No. 27 Beaver street, New York, N. Y., just how many will be in your party and the nature of the accommodations desired, and everything will be done for your comfort.

The new Hotel Astor has been selected

**SCIENTIFIC
OIL MILL ~ MACHINERY**

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

THE FOOS MFG. CO.
ESTABLISHED 1878
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, U.S.A.

as headquarters, and the daily sessions will be held there, but the entertainment covers the borough of Manhattan and for the time all of "little old New York" is ours. If you do not come and get your share, the fault will be yours and you'll never cease to regret it.

Plans for Entertaining the Visitors.

The plans of the general committee for the entertainment of visiting delegates are being steadily perfected. The latest addition to the plans for entertainment is a proposed "clam-bake" at Coney Island on the day of the trip to be made around the harbor and to Coney Island. This will be a unique feature, and something which will be entirely new for the Southern visitors.

Plans for the great reception on the Produce Exchange are nearly complete. Music for this will be furnished by the full band of 70 pieces of the Seventh Regiment, New York National Guard.

The sub-committees in charge of the arrangements have about all been filled out. The general committee is J. G. Gash, chairman, T. J. Hunter, W. A. Storts, John Aspren, David H. Miller, W. R. Cantrell, O. G. Thompson, C. E. Kuh, T. S. Young, J. M. McDonald, S. J. Hill, Jr. The others are:

Hotel Accommodations.—W. R. Cantrell, chairman, Charles Rohe, M. Frankfort, J. G. Gash, John Aspren, Arthur Dyer, E. Lester Heger, N. Hayward, Stephen J. Hill, Jr., and Jerome Lewine.

Programme Committee.—Henry V. Miller, chairman, J. G. Francesconi, G. A. Molleson, Oscar S. Flash, Herbert Cantrell, J. G. Gash.

Transportation Committee.—Jesse Fuller, chairman, E. L. Soper, Ellicott Barrows, John McAuliffe, Jr., H. C. Davis, Thos. J. Skidmore, Wm. Heymann, Stephen D. Riddle, E. C. Weeks, P. W. Williams, Walter Moore, Robert McCreery.

Ladies' Committee.—W. A. Storts, chairman, O. G. Thompson, O. S. Flash, T. J. Deegan, T. J. Hunter, St. Julian Ravenel, Duncan Clinch, J. C. Francesconi, T. H. Story, J. G. Gash.

Entertainment Committee.—John Aspren, chairman, T. J. Deegan, Jerome Lewine, J. C. Francesconi, D. C. Link, George A. Williams, Frank McGuire, W. K. White, C. A. Caesar, P. J. Grant, T. T. Pergament, R. Frankfeld, A. Wilmarth.

Printing and Supplies Committee.—T. J. Hunter, chairman, Frank Pressinger, William Freund, Hugh Pollard.

Information Committee.—Stephen J. Hill, Jr., chairman, Emilio Pritchard, Walter Moore, Wm. H. T. Moore, Edwin Elkins.

Badge Committee.—Charles Kuh, chairman, T. H. Story, Wm. Freund, E. M. Hunt, B. R. Hayward.

Press Committee.—A. L. Russell, chairman, J. Herbert Pearsall, W. H. Trafton, Paul I. Aldrich, H. J. Schnell.

Finance Committee.—J. G. Gash, chairman, T. S. Young, J. M. McDonald, John Aspren, Oscar Thompson, J. L. M. Hathaway, Charles Rohe, David Miller, David Jones, W. A. Storts, W. H. Story, T. J. Deegan.

Reception Committee.—Oscar Thompson, chairman, Edward Flash, Oscar Flash, W. A. Storts, W. R. Cantrell, H. I. Cantrell, John Aspren, George Williams, T. J. Hunter, C. E. Kuh, Frank Pressinger, Jerome Lewine, William Harnett, T. T. Pergament, W. Freund, Ben Hayward, J. Gash, T. J. Deegan, J. C. Francesconi, F. Hunt, R. Frankfelder, B. Frankfield, J. Grant, F. Roundey, Duncan Clinch, M. B. Snively, A. Wilmarth, S. J. Hill, Jr., W. A. Story.

by Colonel J. W. Allison of Texas. This calendar reproduces photographs of several of Colonel Allison's famous thoroughbred horses, every one of whom has been brought up exclusively on cottonseed meal, as an object lesson of the value of that product for the purpose. Statistics of the animals and the ration are given on the calendar, which also shows Colonel Allison himself, his superintendent and the trainer of the horses, together with judges at the fair where these animals won all the blue ribbons. If there were any pessimistic government "experts" around when the pictures were taken, they were evidently too insignificant for the camera to catch them.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week up to April 5, 1911, for the period since Sept. 1, 1910, and for the same period a year ago, were as follows:

From New York.

Port.	For week.	Since Sept. 1, 1910.	Same period, 1909-10.
	Bbls.		
Aalesund, Norway	—	—	50
Aarhus, Denmark	—	—	12
Aberdeen, Scotland	50	250	—
Acapulco, Salvador	21	158	32
Adelaide, Australia	—	—	54
Alexandria, Egypt	215	1,298	1,663
Algiers, Algeria	—	72	748
Algon Bay, Cape Cod	—	37	102
Amapola, Honduras	—	5	91
Ancon, Italy	125	1,670	735
Antigua, W. I.	—	95	153
Antwerp, Belgium	25	1,386	1,350
Arica, Chile	—	228	—
Asuncion, Venezuela	—	10	—
Auckland, New Zealand	9	102	230
Aux Cayes, Hayti	—	9	7
Azua, W. I.	417	—	14
Bahia, Brazil	—	144	38
Bahia Blanca, A. R.	—	96	—
Barbados, W. I.	81	702	661
Beira, E. Africa	—	43	228
Beirut, Syria	—	353	10
Belfast, Ireland	—	—	55
Bergen, Norway	—	535	440
Bombay, India	—	—	7
Bordeaux, France	—	880	50
Braile, Romania	150	1,135	440
Bremen, Germany	—	30	—
Bristol, England	—	25	—
Buenos Aires, A. R.	337	7,039	8,361
Bukharest, Romania	—	450	—
Calabria, Cuba	6	11	33
Cairo, Egypt	—	14	246
Calcutta, India	—	—	5
Cape Town, Cape Colony	51	2,288	2,513
Cardenas, Cuba	—	19	8
Cartagena, Colombia	—	3	—
Carupano, Venezuela	—	10	4
Cayenne, Fr. Guiana	19	575	410
Christiania, Norway	—	1,650	2,764
Cludad Bolivar, Venezuela	—	247	125
Colon, Panama	92	1,606	1,573
Constantinople, Turkey	325	13,257	6,766
Copenhagen, Denmark	100	3,430	3,885
Corinto, Nicaragua	—	59	29
Cork, Ireland	—	700	300
Cristobal, Panama	—	—	10
Curacao, Leeward Islands	—	50	33
Dantzig, Germany	—	—	430
Dedegatch, Turkey	50	790	625
Delagoa Bay, E. Africa	—	401	451
Demerara, Br. Guiana	112	1,368	1,558
Dominica, W. I.	—	—	160
Drontheim, Norway	—	350	410
Dublin, Ireland	—	1,775	4,374
Dunedin, New Zealand	—	61	—
Dunkirk, France	—	250	600
Fiume, Austria	100	300	—
Galatz, Romania	400	4,250	3,317
Gallipoli, Turkey	—	80	—
Genoa, Italy	478	27,006	11,924
Gibraltar, Spain	—	294	—
Glasgow, Scotland	—	3,701	2,140
Gonaives, Haiti	—	3	—
Gothenberg, Sweden	—	1,125	1,100
Grenada, W. I.	—	7	—
Guadalupe, W. I.	—	1,751	2,148
Guantanamo, Cuba	—	21	40
Guayaquil, Ecuador	—	9	—
Hamburg, Germany	—	1,990	3,555
Havana, Cuba	52	2,320	2,368
Havre, France	275	3,573	3,975
Helsingfors, Finland	—	53	16
Hull, England	—	—	900
Iquique, Chile	—	260	—
Jacmel, Haiti	—	26	3
Jamaica, W. I.	—	11	125
Kavala, Turkey	—	25	—
Kingston, W. I.	64	2,062	2,217
Kuastendji, Roumania	50	2,950	2,150
La Guaira, Venezuela	—	—	12
La Plata, A. R.	24	43	—
Leghorn, Italy	—	6,715	4,163
Leith, Scotland	—	25	—
Liverpool, England	228	9,123	6,624

London, England	—	5,822	8,484
Lyttleton, N. Z.	—	54	—
Malmö, Sweden	—	1,198	111
Malta, Island of	20	2,533	1,473
Manaos, Brazil	—	—	6
Manchester, England	—	4,348	2,230
Mauzanillo, Cuba	—	—	202
Maracaibo, Venezuela	—	—	55
Marseilles, France	255	10,892	6,240
Martinique, W. I.	—	3,381	2,752
Massawa, Arabia	—	19	—
Matanzas, W. I.	—	71	147
Mauritius, Island of	—	10	—
Mazatlan, Mexico	—	—	11
Melbourne, Australia	—	79	70
Monrovia, Africa	—	9	—
Montego Bay, W. I.	—	58	23
Monte Cristi, San Dom.	—	335	368
Montevideo, Uruguay	—	3,000	3,454
Naples, Italy	150	4,850	2,984
Newcastle, England	—	75	—
Nuevitas, Cuba	—	9	35
Nipe, Cuba	—	10	—
Oran, Algeria	—	264	453
Panama, Panama	—	3	—
Panama, Asia	—	—	28
Para, Brazil	—	6	448
Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana	—	3	12
Pernambuco, Brazil	—	—	212
Phillippeville, Algeria	—	97	—
Piraeus, Greece	100	225	—
Port Antonio, Jamaica	8	83	41
Port au Prince, W. I.	21	190	83
Port Barrios, A. R.	—	19	35
Port Cabello, Venezuela	—	—	73
Port Lima, Jamaica	24	402	347
Port Maita, Cape Colony	—	18	3
Port of Spain, W. I.	—	60	—
Port Said, Egypt	82	382	146
Progreso, Mexico	—	68	153
Puerto Plata, San Dom.	—	242	1,211
Punta Arenas, Costa Rica	—	4	32
Ravenna, Italy	110	1,435	1,100
Rio Janeiro, Brazil	239	5,223	3,024
Rodosta, A. R.	50	225	—
Rosario, Arg. Rep.	—	19	43
Rotterdam, Holland	1,330	20,019	29,035
St. Croix, W. I.	—	3	—
St. Johns, N. F.	47	86	26
St. Kitts, W. I.	—	62	302
St. Thomas, W. I.	—	29	35
Salonica, Turkey	50	2,373	1,121
Sanchez, San Dom.	6	47	494
San Domingo City, San Dom.	—	38	544
Santiago, Cuba	—	784	544
Santos, Brazil	—	133	241
Savanna, Colombia	—	4	14
Southampton, England	70	3,440	868
Stavanger, Norway	—	875	550
Stettin, Germany	—	—	150
Stockholm, Sweden	100	700	377
Surinam, Dutch Guiana	—	25	21
Sydney, Australia	65	117	145
Syracuse, Sicily	—	45	25
Tampico, Mexico	—	—	250
Tonsgard, Norway	—	50	—
Trebizond, Armenia	—	66	—
Trieste, Austria	450	4,679	249
Trinidad, Island of	—	300	257
Tripoli, Tripoli	—	50	—
Tromsø, Norway	—	—	50
Tunis, Algeria	—	721	—
Valparaiso, Chile	—	5,057	2,929
Varna, Bulgaria	—	67	35
Venice, Italy	—	2,210	7,609
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	416	336
Wellington, New Zealand	—	54	11
Yokohama, Japan	—	33	10
Total	—	8,864	221,402
			171,500

From New Orleans.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	650	350
Belfast, Ireland	—	125	483
Bordeaux, France	—	—	25
Bremen, Germany	—	420	205
Christiania, Norway	—	10,920	5,865
Colon, Panama	—	62	21
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	700	550
Dunkirk, France	—	200	—
Genoa, Italy	—	185	25
Glasgow, Scotland	—	855	985
Gothenber, Sweden	—	600	600
Hamburg, Germany	—	2,695	3,356
Havana, Cuba	55	212	267
Havre, France	—	1,035	502
Liverpool, England	425	1,125	630
London, England	—	2,302	2,745
Manchester, England	—	1,250	100
Manzanillo, Cuba	—	10	—
Marseilles, France	—	1,275	250
Naples, Italy	—	—	100
Progresso, Mexico	—	33	—
Rotterdam, Holland	—	6,268	20,657
Stavanger, Norway	—	1,020	835
Tampico, Mexico	—	300	—
Venice, Italy	—	500	600
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	706	—
Total	—	480	33,708
			38,851

Recapitulation.

From New York	—	8,864	221,402	171,500
From New Orleans	—	480	33,708	38,851
From Galveston	—	7,102	6,938	—
From Baltimore	—	—	1,185	4,010
From Philadelphia	—	—	379	104
From Savannah	—	—	27,151	33,508
From New York News	—	—	1,900	5,300
From Norfolk	—	—	2,550	5,075
From all other ports	—	—	41,456	62,743
Total	—	9,344	336,833	328,029

COTTON MEAL AS ANIMAL FOOD.

Pictorial illustration of the efficacy of cottonseed meal as a food for livestock is given in a handsome calendar recently sent out

HIDES AND SKINS

(DAILY HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—Following the sales of native steers noted recently the market shows little change. Large tanners keep out and say they have enough hides to carry them in the short-haired season, but moderate supplies makes the packers' position a steady one. Tanners claim more grass-fed Western cattle from the ranges are coming in this week than expected, and the rainy weather this week has probably helped grass feed. No trading is noted in branded descriptions with these generally held firm. Native steers are steady at 13½c. for April and 12½c. for March take-off. The 3,000 late April sold by a big packer, as previously noted at 13½c., may run into May unless the kill of this particular packer is larger than it was in April last year. Texas steers are steady, ranging from 13@13½c. as a basis for heavies, according to salting, point of take-off, etc. Butt brands were last offered at 12c. for March-April together and 11½c. for March alone. One packer has claimed to have declined 12c. bids for all April talking 12½c., but this is not confirmed. Colorados continue to be offered at 11½c. for March, with no sales noted. Branded cows are firm at 11@11½c. While tanners claim more grass-fed Western cattle are coming this week than expected the supply of Southwestern branded cows is small, these showing a falling off in slaughter this month at both St. Louis and Ft. Worth. Native cows are quiet again, but reported steady and unchanged. Gossiped sales of April lights at 11½c. this week refer to an Eastern tanners' purchase in conjunction with April native steers made a couple of weeks ago. Last trading in April lights was reported at 11½c., with February-March last offered at 11½c. Heavies are reported steady at 11½c. for March salting, this being the asking and last selling price noted and 11½c. was lately declined to sell April heavies ahead. Native bulls are unchanged, being offered at 10½c. for January to date. Branded bulls are also unchanged and are offered November to date at 9½c.

Later.—A big packer sold 2,000 March heavy native cows at 11½c. and another is offering his late March together with entire run of April heavy cows at 12c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Trade continues slow. Dealers are firm, particularly on earlier salting with tanners neglecting late receipts. Light stock being well sold up continues firm, and the offerings are principally of 50-lb. and up cows which are not in demand, but are quoted nominally as heretofore. The leather market is considered the chief factor in keeping tanners the slow buyers they are. There has been no trading to indicate any change. Buyers are paying market prices for the few lots they take, but are going slowly, particularly on current receipts, as the quality is poorer and they consider present prices too high for these. Buffs are unchanged, being quoted at 10½c. for current receipts, and December-January's last sold at 10½c., and up to 10½c. asked. The supply is small as usual at this season, and earlier hides are said to be now closely sold up. Stocks of grubby No. 2's are said to be increasing both here and at grubby outside points. Heavy cows are quiet, and tanners are not bidding 10½c. for these alone in Chicago of current salting. Two cars 50-lb. and up last sold at 10½c. were understood to be December-January's, as previously noted, and this sale had the effect of creating some reports to the effect that heavy cows were a shade firmer than buffs, whereas if anything the reverse of this is the case, heavier weight cows being in more liberal offering East and West than

light hides. Late receipt 50-lb. and up were last offered here at 10½c., with offerings of 40-lb. and up from the Missouri River at 9@9½c. flat, f. o. b., or 10c. on selection. Extremes are held firm and strong for clear of grub stock, such hides ruling about 11½c., with up to 11½c. asked, and later receipts ranged around 11@11½c. Twin city dealers are asking 11@11½c. for latest receipts, and 11½ up to 11½c. for 25@50 lbs., including fall hides. Southwestern extremes are dull at 10½@11c., and these will run 80 per cent. seconds. Heavy steers are steady, being generally ranged 11@11½c., and last sales including city butchers' were at the outside price. Bulls are steady and last sold at 9½c. for all weights with offerings reported small. Branded hides from Missouri River points, large percentage grubby, and mostly cows are dull at 8½c. for long-haired, but Texas points running better quality, more steers bring 9½@9½c.

HORSE HIDES.—Mixed lots range about \$4@4.15, with offerings East at \$4.10 for ordinary quality. While there is a lessened demand for fronts and butts and buyers' views are lower on whole hides, the market is not down to the quotations put out in Chicago.

CALFSKINS.—Receipts are larger of Chicago and outside cities, but the quality is improving. Chicago cities, 16@16½c.; outside cities, as to lots, 15½@16½c.; packers, 16c., with up to 16½c. asked and countries, 15@15½c. Country present receipt kips are dull, including long-haired runners, and ranged 10½@11c., as to lots, last sold 11½c. for good skins, rejecting runners; packers quoted 12½c.; Chicago cities and outside cities, 12@12½c.

SHEEPSKINS.—Weak and unsettled. Talk of tariff revision on wool helps to keep pullers slow buyers also Canadian reciprocity talk, until these matters are more settled. Heavy sheep pretty well picked up; present arrivals mostly lambs and shorn stock.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—The demand keeps generally slow for common varieties, with most sellers and buyers apart in their views. Some quarters, owing to small stocks, look for a fairly steady market, but some of the latest sales have been at concessions, including the recent transaction in Bogotas at 22c. for mountains, previously referred to, and some Central Americans, about 1,000 odd, reported on the basis of 20c. Some odd lots of Bogotas were also previously noted sold in other quarters at 22½c., and some small lots of Central Americans noted at the former price of 20½c. Such conditions reflect a somewhat unsettled market, but on the whole the trend appears easy though far from being materially weak. The largest buyers are indifferent and generally entertain low ideas. About 1,200 Savanillas were sold at the understood price of 20½c., and it is understood all of the Savanillas here could previously have been closed out at 20½c. No change is noted in River Plate hides. Stocks of common hides here are estimated in certain quarters at 7,000, comprising 2,500 Centrals, 1,500 Bogota, 500 La Guayra and 2,500 Orinoco. This does not account for the balance of the Savanillas, which may have been all cleaned up. Receipts were about 500 Bogotas per Prins Aug. Wilhelm and 1,124 Puerto Cabello, etc., per Philadelphia.

WET SALTED HIDES.—At the Sansinena auction the steers sold at the equivalent of 14½c. for 4,000, and 14½c. for the other lots of 4,000. These prices represent drops of 1½@5c., respectively, from the last sale of Sansinena frigorifico steers two weeks ago, there being no sale of steers last week. Sansinena cows brought the unchanged figure of 13½c. There was also a recent sale of about 1,500 Las Palmas cows at 13½c. Large local tanners' views continue low on coast Mexicans, and they are not making bids. Last

sales of small lots were reported on the basis of 11½c. for Vera Cruz.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—No further transactions are noted, and despite sales noted yesterday the inquiry and demand is light and desultory. It is reported that the March native steers reported by one packer, as noted yesterday, was a sale effected about a week ago, but which was not given out until Wednesday. One packer is asking 10½c. for his April bulls.

COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.—Trade continues very quiet in about all kinds of hides. The market, however, is holding steady all around, due to small supplies, and dealers are not disposed to make concessions to more stocks. Good lots of New York State hides are held up to 10c. flat, but for the late receipts 9½c. is quoted, and some buyers' views are not above 9½c. flat, claiming that most sections run mostly seconds. There are continued offerings reported of 50-lb. and up western Pennsylvania and Middle West cows at 10½c. selected, and the dealers' holdings generally comprise principally heavier weights. Regular country steers are quoted at 11c., and better asked for city butchers, and bulls are offered at 9½c. selected.

CALFSKINS.—Holdings steady and unchanged. The offerings are moderate, and N. Y. city dealers have only their latest collections, asking \$1.40, \$1.90 and \$2.27½, and in most instances reported to be refusing to sell at less. At the same time tanners are conservative, and expect to buy cheaper when the season is more advanced. One dealer has been reported willing to take \$1.37½, \$1.87½ and \$2.25, but no sales are reported. There is a continued export inquiry for New York cities, but at prices under the market here, and shipments being made abroad this week represent deliveries on previous sales some weeks ago.

HORSEHIDES.—Latest reports are that foreign buyers are not operating at last prices of \$1.35 asked for New York City butts, and ranging down from this to \$1.25 for ordinary countries. The market is, however, reported well sold up in the East, though fair supplies are reported held by some parties in the West. Outside city and renderers' whole hides are held up to \$4.25, and still even higher in some quarters, while bids are at \$4.15. Countries are held \$4@4.10. Some countries were reported sold at \$4.10 without tails, but one offering of Western countries was made at \$4.10 and a counter bid of \$4 if made could have bought them. Fronts have been quiet of late. No sales are reported with regular selection still held \$3.25, and some buyers' views still \$3.15 and intimating bids at \$3.20 would buy.

CHICAGO FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Sterns & Son Co.)

Chicago, Ill., April 6.—In the ammoniate market only a fair volume of business has transpired during last week, and principally at reduced quotations. The Southern season may now be called practically closed, and for the time being the other markets have manifested no interest of any consequence in purchases. In the meantime, receipts of livestock continue to increase, with a fair promise of their continuing in liberal supply. The sellers really have very little to encourage them in the way of prices. (Complete quotations on page 37.)

OFFER US
HIDES, SKINS, TALLOW, GREASE
JACOB STERN & SONS
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
428 N. Third St.

Established 1859

Chicago Section

Who said Jim and Oscar weren't mascots?

The gravel train came in all right on Tuesday.

Did yuh find that left-handed monkey-wrench last Saturday?

Spring hath arrived. Note we come out with a pome. Got to spring something to keep in line.

It's not the cough that carries you off, but the coffin they carry you off in.—Perpetrated by Lew Hawkins.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending April 1 averaged 8.78 cents per pound.

Such men as Dink and de Bathhouse haven't any "come from" at all, but they sure have a "go to" coming to 'em.

The "ham what am" is the ham what is, but there is another Ham what ain't what he would like to was, but isn't and won't. Get it?

The packers' case will be reopened April 13, as agreed upon by attorneys for the packers and the government and by Judge Carpenter.

The time is at hand when Chicago's drinking water will have to be killed, skinned, boned and searched for concealed weapons before it is fit for use.

"Yes, sir!" said the young man applicant for a job to the crusty packer, "I have a splendid recommend from the minister of our church." "Can that!" said the C. P., "whatchu gotta show for the other six days in the week?"

Hon. Pete Bartzen is causing a whole lot more uneasiness in certain circles in Chicago

than are the insurrectos in Mexico, and yet no army appears on the horizon. Ain't bin as much excitement since "Cap" Streeter's armored cruiser stranded hub-deep on the Lake shore front.

Solomon, who takes the beer out of the South Halsted street native's vests, and the kinks out of their trousers, says: "Da Chews und da Irishes are da cratest beeples vat is!" "How?" asked Mullins. "Vell, da Irishes da make da moneys, und da Chews dake id from dem avay yet!" Cheerusalem!

Wise guys around the Yards are talking about four-cent hogs. They claim they see 'em coming, and add they ain't "seeing things," either. And, by the way, several provision experts (not "near") are exceedingly bearish, and yet the cheerful retailer keeps on charging the same little old thirty cents for sliced bacon. Cheer up, the grass will soon be long enough.

Don't say anything about it, but there are some fairly good people in Iowa, and some not so worse in other States from Iowa. It isn't as awful to belong to Iowa as some folks might think. No, sir! Iowa will keep on doing business at the same old stand, just as if nothing had happened. Quite a few Iowa boys made a record for themselves and Iowa in the Civil War, and they'd never been away from their home town before. Gotch is an Iowan, too. Hails from Humboldt, b'gosh.

Two Bulgarians were hitting the single track through a "cut" on the Corn Belt and Squash Railroad, near Uptubville, when round the bend came a train headed right for the two bohunks. The started to run, but the train gained, and just as it overtook them the engineer had pulled up the train. "Why the, whythe, didn't you run up the bank, you condemned fools?" asked the engineer. Finally one of 'em got his wind and replied: "How the divvil d'ye

spose we could bate yez up the bank, when we cuddent do it on the level, ye fool!"

The Cosmopolitan Bank & Savings Company of Cincinnati, of which Charles E. Roth of the Roth Packing Company is founder and president, has issued a volume which is made up almost entirely of selected songs and quotations, and the object of which is aptly set forth in a quotation on the cover which reads: "If thou wouldst happy be, make others happy, too!" This is Charley Roth's motto, and the contents of the handy volume afford ample ammunition for carrying on the sort of campaign that has made him the life of every crowd he has ever mixed with.

Jevver hear the story of the escaped elephant? Well, he got away from the circus and got into a farmer's turnip patch and was busy helping himself, when the hired man went out to shake a few fresh eggs from the tree for breakfast and spied the elephant. He'd never seen an elephant, so he hikes back to the house hotfoot and yells to the boss: "There's something in the turnip field looks like a prairie schooner, and it's pulling turnips up with its tail end!" There are but two critters on earth with a tail and a head at the same end—an elephant and a chink.

A Whiskey Point tragedy entitled "Don't do anything you'll be sorry for when you come out of it":

He ate four pounds of dynamite, and drank a quart of booze,
Then went out in the alley to take a quiet snooze,
A cop strolled by and chanced to spy the "bo" in slumber sweet,
And started in to use his club on the poor old hobo's feet.
"Dat'll be all!" the hobo said, and snored on with added zest;
The cop got sore, kicked the bum in the slats, and the explosion did the rest!

Moral.—You cannot always sometimes tell the route you'll take when you go to sleep.

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E. ST. LOUIS

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ZAREMBA PATENT EVAPORATOR

which combines the proved results of old practice with the latest and best improvements. This machine is built for long life and hard service and can be depended upon to run with a minimum amount of attention and repairs

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ELLICOTT SQUARE, BUFFALO

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Made with special reference to use in Ice and Refrigerating Plants, producing the least deposit for amount of work done



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New Orleans, La., I. L. Lyons & Co., Ltd., 222 Camp St.
New York City, N. Y., Charles Zoller Co., 211 E. 94th St.
Oklahoma City, Okla., Water Witch Mfg. Co.

Philadelphia, Pa., Robert Keller, 334 North Third St.
Pittsburg, Pa., Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co., 223 Water St.
Seattle, Wash., Northwest Ice Machine Co., 516 First Ave., South.
Washington, D. C., Leckie & Burrow, Hibbs Building.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, March 27.	16,876	1,579	44,191	21,465
Tuesday, March 28.	2,803	6,075	13,757	12,856
Wednesday, March 29.	18,321	3,321	30,192	22,885
Thursday, March 30.	6,818	4,304	31,979	13,880
Friday, March 31.	1,331	788	22,305	2,477
Saturday, April 1.	475	19	11,204	---

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, March 27.	5,350	6	11,330	2,532
Tuesday, March 28.	1,979	19	5,123	1,242
Wednesday, March 29.	5,050	51	5,683	1,427
Thursday, March 30.	4,472	62	8,947	3,263
Friday, March 31.	1,896	26	6,805	---
Saturday, April 1.	261	6	3,783	209

	Total last week.	170	42,571	9,063
Previous week.	22,346	275	46,058	13,539
Cor. week, 1910.	18,777	211	15,079	6,169
Cor. week, 1909.	19,252	281	48,613	13,064

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to April 1, 1911	717,710	1,922,751	1,907,713
Same period, 1910.	725,093	1,636,618	774,331
Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:			
Week ending April 1, 1911.	479,000		
Week previous.	456,000		
Year ago.	282,000		
Two years ago.	439,000		
Total year to date.	6,184,000		

Receipts at 6 points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to April 1, 1911.	129,500	367,400	167,000
Week ago.	129,500	377,400	185,600
Year ago.	119,900	221,200	125,600
Two years ago.	124,400	343,400	167,400

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week ending April 1, 1911:			
Armour & Co.	29,500		
Swift & Co.	20,400		
S. & S. Co.	16,500		
Morrison & Co.	9,900		
Anglo-American	4,500		
Boyd-Lanham	6,300		
Hammond	4,500		
Western P. Co.	5,100		
Boone & Co.	600		
Roberts & Onke	3,100		
Miller & Hart	2,400		
Independent P. Co.	3,800		
Brennan P. Co.	2,400		
Others	4,700		
Totals	113,700		
Previous week.	120,800		
Year ago.	55,300		
Two years ago.	82,600		
Total year to date.	1,551,900		
Same period last year.	1,233,700		

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week to April 1.	\$6.15	\$0.58	\$4.80	\$6.00
Previous week.	6.10	6.75	4.85	6.10
Cor. week, 1910.	7.49	10.88	7.85	9.45
Cor. week, 1909.	6.10	6.97	5.80	8.10
Cor. week, 1908.	6.45	6.08	6.25	7.70

CATTLE.

	Good to prime heifers.	Fair to good heifers.	Common to fair heifers.	Inferior killers.	Fair to fancy yearlings.	Good to choice cows.	Canner bulls.	Good to choice calves.	Heavy calves.	Feeding steers.	Stockers.	Medium to good beef crows.
	\$6.25@6.90	5.50@6.25	4.75@5.50	4.00@4.75	5.70@7.00	4.00@5.25	2.50@3.35	6.00@6.65	4.50@5.00	4.50@5.70	3.25@3.25	3.50@4.35

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American Process Co.

68 William St., - - New York

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

April 8, 1911.

Common to good cutters.	3.00@3.35
Inferior to good canners.	2.35@2.85
Fair to choice helpers.	4.25@5.50
Butcher bulls.	4.75@5.25

HOGS.

Prime to heavy butchers.	240 to 300 lbs.	\$6.40@6.50
Heavy packing.	300 lbs. and up.	6.35@6.65
Choice light butchers.	190 to 250 lbs.	6.45@6.65
Heavy packing.	160 lbs. and up.	6.30@6.40
Choked to light.	160 to 190 lbs.	6.50@6.65
Mixed packing.	200 lbs. and up.	6.40@6.45
Light mixed.	180 to 200 lbs.	6.40@6.50
Rough heavy packing.	160 lbs. and up.	6.10@6.30
Pigs, 110 lbs. and under.		6.50@6.85
Pigs, 110 to 140 lbs.		6.60@6.75
Bucks.		3.06@4.50
*Stags.		6.50@6.85

*All stags subject to 80 lbs. dockage.

SHEEP.

Feeding and breeding ewes.	\$3.00@4.00
Fed western lambs.	5.25@6.60
Native ewes.	3.25@5.00
Native lambs.	5.00@6.50
Colorado wool lambs.	6.25@6.50
Colorado shorn lambs.	5.50@5.80
Shorn lambs.	5.25@5.75
Fed western lambs.	5.75@5.10
Native wethers.	3.00@4.00
Feeding yearlings.	4.25@4.85
Fed yearlings.	5.00@5.50
Heavy yearlings.	4.25@5.25

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1911.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	\$15.07 1/2	\$15.15	\$14.95	\$15.02 1/2
July	14.95	15.07 1/2	14.85	14.87 1/2

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	8.25	8.32 1/2	8.12 1/2	8.17 1/2
July	8.25	8.32 1/2	8.17 1/2	8.20
September	8.25	8.32 1/2	8.17 1/2	8.20

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	8.70	8.72 1/2	8.55	8.62 1/2
July	8.27 1/2	8.32 1/2	8.17 1/2	8.20
September	8.12 1/2	8.20	8.10	8.15

MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1911.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	14.95	15.10	14.80	14.87 1/2
July	14.50	14.90	14.55	14.65

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	8.10	8.15	8.02 1/2	8.07 1/2
July	8.15	8.20	8.07 1/2	8.15

TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1911.

Election Day. No market.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1911.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	15.00	15.20	14.97 1/2	15.20
July	14.80	14.95	14.70	14.90

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	8.02 1/2	8.07 1/2	7.92 1/2	8.07 1/2
July	8.10	8.15	8.02 1/2	8.15
September	8.10	8.17 1/2	8.05	8.17 1/2

THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1911.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	12.50	12.55	12.45	12.50
July	14.95	14.95	14.70	14.77

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—

May	8.10	8.10	7.90	7.90	+\$7.92
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CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Good native steers	10 1/2	@ 11 1/2
Native steers, medium	9 1/2	@ 10
Heifers, good	9 1/2	@ 10
Cows	8 1/2	@ 8 1/2
Hind Quarters, choice	12 1/2	
Fore Quarters, choice	8	

Beef Cuts.

Cow Chucks	6 1/2	@ 6 1/2
Steer Chucks	7	@ 7 1/2
Boneless Chucks		@ 7 1/2
Medium Plates		@ 6 1/2
Steer Plates		@ 6 1/2
Cow Rounds	8	@ 8 1/2
Steer Rounds	9	@ 9 1/2
Cow Loins	10 1/2	@ 11
Steer Loins, Heavy		@ 15
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1		@ 25
Strip Loins	19	@ 22
Strolo Butts	8 1/2	@ 9
Shoulder Clods	11	@ 11 1/2
Rolls	8 1/2	@ 9
Rump Butts	9 1/2	@ 11
Trimmings		@ 7
Shank	5 1/2	
Cow Ribs, Common, Light	8	@ 8 1/2
Cow Ribs, Heavy		@ 10
Steer Ribs, Light		@ 10 1/2
Steer Ribs, Heavy		@ 11 1/2
Loin Ends, steer, native		@ 10
Loin Ends, cow		@ 9
Hanging Tenderloins		@ 9
Flank Steak	9 1/2	@ 12 1/2
Hind Shanks		@ 4

Beef Offal.

Livers	5 1/2	
Hearts	5 1/2	
Tongues	13	@ 14
Sweetbreads		@ 21
Ox Tail, per lb.	5 1/2	
Fresh Tripe, plain	4	
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	5 1/2	
Brains	5 1/2	
Kidneys, each	5	

Veal.

Heavy Carcass Veal	10	@ 10 1/2
Light Carcass		@ 10
Good Carcass		@ 12
Good Saddles		@ 14 1/2
Medium Racks		@ 11
Good Racks		@ 12

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	5	
Sweetbreads	45	
Plucks	35	
Heads, each	20	@ 22

Lamb.

Medium Caul	10 1/2	
Good Caul	10	
Round Dressed Lambs	12	
Saddles, Caul	13 1/2	
R. D. Lamb Racks	8	
Caul Lamb Racks	8	
R. D. Lamb Saddles	15	
Lamb Fries, per pair	8	
Lamb Tongues, each	4	
Lamb Kidneys, each	2	

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	9 1/2	@ 10
Good Sheep	10 1/2	
Medium Saddles	12 1/2	
Good Saddles	13 1/2	
Medium Racks	9	
Good Racks	7	
Mutton Legs	10 1/2	
Mutton Loins	8	
Mutton Stew	5	
Sheep Tongues, each	3	
Sheep Heads, each	6	

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	12 1/2	@ 13 1/2
Pork Loins	11 1/2	
Leaf Lard	8 1/2	
Tenderloins	25	
Spare Ribs	8 1/2	
Butts	8 1/2	
Hocks	8	
Trimmings	8	
Extra Lean Trimmings	8	
Tails	6	
Snouts	6	
Pigs' Feet	7	
Pigs' Heads	6	
Blade Bones	6	
Blade Meat	6	
Cheek Meat	8 1/2	
Hog Livers, per lb.	2	
Neck Bones	2 1/2	
Skinned Shoulders	8 1/2	
Pork Hearts	5 1/2	
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	4	
Pork Tongues	12	
Slip Bones	5	
Tail Bones	6	
Brains	5	
Backfat	9	
Hams	13 1/2	
Calas	10 1/2	
Bellies	13	
Shoulders	8 1/2	

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	8	
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	8	
Choice Bologna	9 1/2	
Viennas	10 1/2	

Frankfurters	
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	
Tongue	
Minced Sausage	
Luncheon Sausage, cloth paraffine	
New England Sausage	
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	
Special Compressed Ham	
Berliner Sausage	
Boneless Butts in casings	
Oxford Butts in casings	
Polish Sausage	
Garlic Sausage	
Country Smoked Sausage	
Farm Sausage	
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	
Pork Sausage, short link	
Boneless Pigs' Heads	
Hams, Bologna	

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C., Medium Dry	24
German Salami, Medium Dry	20
Italian Salami	24 1/2
Holsteiner	14 1/2
Mettwurst, New	7
Farmer	17
Monarque Cervelat, H. C.	19 1/2

Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Sausage, 1-20	\$5.00
Smoked Sausage, 2-20	4.50
Bologna, 1-50	4.75
Bologna, 2-20	4.25
Frankfurt, 1-50	5.00
Frankfurt, 2-20	4.50

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	\$9.75
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	6.50
Pickle H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	7.75
Pickle Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	15.00
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	18.00
Lamb Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	32.00

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb., 2 doz. to case	\$1.95
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case	3.65
6 lbs., 1 doz. to case	14.50
14 lbs., 1/2 doz. to case	32.00

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

1-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	\$2.25
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	3.55
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	6.50
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	11.00
16-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	22.00
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins	\$1.75 per lb.

LARD.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. bbls.	15.00
Plate Beef	14.00
Pickle Mess Beef	7
Extra Mess Beef	7
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	7
Rump Butts	16.00
Mess Pork, new	17.00
Cooking Oil, per gal., in barrels	36
Barrels, 1/4, over tierces; half barrels, 1/4, over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4 to 1c. over tierces.	

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago	15 1/2
Cooks' and bakers' shortening, tubs	13 @ 14

DRY SALT MEATS.

Boxed. Loose are 1/4c. less.	@ 11 1/2
Clear Bellies, 14@16 avg.	@ 10 1/2
Rib Bellies, 18@20 avg.	@ 10 1/2
Flat Backs, 12@14 avg.	7 1/2
Regular Plates	7 1/2
Short Clears	7
Bacon meats, 1/4c. to 1c. more.	6 1/2

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	@ 15 1/2
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	@ 13 1/2
Skinned Hams	14 1/2
Calas, 4@6 lbs., avg.	10
Calas, 6@12 lbs., avg.	9 1/2
Bellies, 12@14 lbs., avg.	12
New York Shoulders, 8@12 lbs., avg.	23 1/2
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	17 1/2
Wide, 10@12 avg., and strip, 5@6 avg.	19
Wide, 6@8 avg., and strip, 3@4 avg.	19
Rib Bacon, wide, 8@12, strip, 4@6 avg.	15
Dried Beef Sets	15
Dried Beef Insides	18 1/2
Dried Beef Knuckles	18 1/2
Dried Beef Oxtails	17 1/2
Regular Boiled Hams	19 1/2

Smoked Boiled Hams	20
Boiled Calas	15
Cooked Loin Rolls	20
Cooked Boiled Shoulder	15

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

@ 10 1/2	Rounds, per set	15
@ 12	Export Rounds	21
@ 11	Middles, per set	57
@ 14	Beef bungs, per piece	9
@ 13 1/2	Beef weasands	28
@ 13 1/2	Beef bladders, medium	30
@ 13 1/2	Beef bladders, small, per doz.	35
@ 13 1/2	Hog casings, as packed	70
@ 13 1/2	Hog casings, free of salt	70
@ 13 1/2	Hog middles, per set	10
@ 13 1/2	Hog bungs, export	15
@ 13 1/2	Hog bungs, large mediums	10
@ 13 1/2	Hog bungs, prime	1
@ 13 1/2	Hog bungs, narrow	5
@ 13 1/2	Imported wide sheep casings	90

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from National Livestock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, April 5.

The run of 21,705 cattle on Monday proved to be just about equal to the requirements of the trade. A few prime heavy beefes made \$6.80@6.90, the latter price being the extreme top of the market. One load of prime yearling steers and heifers, averaging 770 lbs., went at \$6.85, with several sales of yearlings at \$6.60@6.65, thus indicating a good outlet for finished "baby beef." A fairly good sprinkling of well finished 1,300 @1,600-lb. steers sold from \$6.50@6.75, while most of the good to choice 1,200@1,450-lb. steers went from \$6.20@6.50, and a liberal supply of medium to good 1,050@1,250-lb. steers sold at \$5.75@6.15, with light weight, short-fed kinds \$5.35@5.65. Tuesday's run of cattle was nominal, actual receipts being 2,917, a goodly percentage of which consisted of butcher stuff and stockers and feeders. Wednesday (today) receipts are very light, being estimated at 12,000 to 13,000, and the meager supply was quickly cleaned up at 10@15c. advance. The market is extremely active and steer values are almost back to the "high time" of the year.

The percentage of butcher stuff in Monday's run of 21,705 cattle was very moderate and the market opened strong and active, with the better grades of cows and heifers showing the greatest activity. Tuesday's market on cows and heifers was a steady proposition from start to finish. Receipts were very moderate and consisted largely of medium quality cows and heifers. The calf trade furnished the surprise of the day. The supply was extra heavy, actual receipts being 8,050, and the market ruled active and strong with values showing 25@35c. over a week ago. A few extra choice bunches sold \$6.75@7, most of the good to choice yearlings going from \$6.50@6.75, with plain light calves \$6@6.35. Today (Wednesday) with a very light run of cattle, receipts being estimated at 12,000 to 13,000, the market on butcher stuff is very active and 10@15c. higher on everything except canners & cutters.

It looks as if hog prices have struck bottom for a while at least. Same old story, too fat and too heavy, but present prices for live hogs are quite remunerative to the feeder and producer. Run today only 20,000 and trade ruling 5 to 10c. higher; heavy grades being only about 5c. higher while the light and light butchers scored an advance of about 10c. per cwt.; bulk of the medium and heavy butchers going at \$6.40@6.45, with 320@350-lb. averages at \$6.30@6.35; light butchers \$6.50@6.60; good to choice light \$6.70@6.85. Boars are in very poor demand, going at \$3.50@4.

Sheep and lamb trade seems to have contracted a severe case of spring fever, from which it is hard to rally. We are nearing the end of Lent and are liable to get a little stronger feeling after Easter, but there is still stock enough in feeders' hands to warrant fairly liberal marketing for the coming three or four weeks, and any improvement for the better will likely be moderate. Bulk of arrivals is coming with the wool off. Wooled stock of all kinds is selling to a disadvantage, and the spread between the clipped and wooled stock will narrow from now on. We quote: Wooled stock—Good to prime wethers, \$5@5.15; fat ewes, \$4.65@4.85; good to choice yearlings, \$5.25@5.50; fair to best lambs, \$6.25@6.60; poor to medium lambs, \$5.85@6; cull lambs, \$4.50@5.50. Clipped stock—Good to prime wethers, \$4.40@4.60; fat ewes, \$4@4.35; poor to medium ewes, \$3.50@3.85; cull ewes, \$2.50@3.25; good to choice yearlings, \$5@5.35; fair to best lambs, \$5.65@6; poor to medium lambs, \$5.25@5.50; cull lambs, \$4@5.

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., April 5.

Cattle receipts so far this week (Wednesday) total 8,300 head. Beef steers scored a dime advance today, the supply consisting largely of medium to good grades. A lot of 1,400-lb. beefes topped at \$6.40, others of 1,050 to 1,300-lb. weight bringing \$5.85@6.20. Monday's and Tuesday's trading were on a good steady basis, the bulk of Monday's steer supply going at \$5.45@6.35; Tuesday's at \$5.75@6.50. Compared with the low spot of the year, good to choice beefes are 35@45c. higher, and the common to medium grades are a full quarter higher. The cow and heifer trade for the week has followed about the same trend as steers. Top for cows so far \$5.65; heifers, \$6.50. Quarantine cattle receipts comprised about 70 loads, several loads of Oklahoma steers bringing \$5.50@6 today.

Hog receipts so far this week number 29,000 head, which is a loss of about 5,000 from the same period last week, and a gain of 11,000 over the same period last year. Receipts for the three months ending March 31 show a gain of 187,227 head over the same period last year. A comparative light supply was on the market today, a fair clearance being made at 5@10c. higher prices. Top was \$6.90, bulk of hogs selling at \$6.45@6.75. Heavy hogs today brought \$6.35@6.50; medium and lights, \$6.50@6.75; while butchers paid \$6.70@6.90 for their supplies.

Sheep receipts for the week total 9,700 head. Receipts for the month of March, 1911, show a gain of 45,094 over March, 1910, and for the first three months this year a gain of 73,911 over the same period last year. Supply this week consisted largely of Colorado and Western stock. Colorado lambs topped the market at \$6.40, and Kansas sheep at \$5. No choice lambs or muttons have been received this week.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, April 4, 1911.

Somebody has injected ginger into the cattle market this week. Runs are fairly liberal, 9,000 here today, but all hands appear anxious for supplies, and the market is very active at stronger prices than last week. Some sales today were 10c. higher, when it was nice handy weight steers. Top steers sold today at \$6.60, and bulk of the crop went at \$5.90@6.35, the best average of prices in several weeks. Fat cows bring \$4@5.60. Heifers \$4.75@6.15, bulls \$4@5.25, veals \$5.50@7.

The liberal run of hogs continues; 19,000 head here today; market steady to 5c. lower; heavy weights off a little more than this. Heavy weights sold today at \$6.25@6.35, medium weights \$6.30@6.55, lights \$6.45@6.60. The heavy supplies of hogs coming have put the bulls to rout, and bear sentiment is now running riot.

Commission men stopped a lot of sheep and lambs today, thus reducing the supply to 4,000 head, which sold at 10c. higher prices. Railroad feed yards adjacent to this city are well filled, and good runs will arrive later this week. Medium-class wooled lambs were the best here today, at \$6.05@6.25, clipped lambs \$5.75, spring lambs \$8. Some heavy wethers brought \$5.30 today. Yearlings are worth up to \$5.75, ewes \$5, goats selling around \$4.

Sales to local killers last week were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour	4,443	15,745	10,631
Fowler	2,099	10,054	2,220
S. & S.	4,319	11,886	5,840
Swift	4,161	12,107	9,119
Cudahy	2,715	8,049	4,629
Morris & Co.	3,453	7,688	4,387
Butchers	195	68	44
Total	21,385	65,597	36,870

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Union Stock Yards, So. Omaha, April 4.

There have been no very new or startling developments in the cattle market of late. Supplies are holding up fairly well and the quality of the beef steers is very good as a rule. Poor to choice beefes sold today at a range of \$5.20@6.30, the bulk of the fair to good, 1,050 to 1,350-pound beefes around \$5.80@6.10. In cows and heifers the range is from \$3.25@5.75, with fair to good butcher and beef grades mostly around \$4.40@5.20. All classes of buyers favor the light and handy weight cattle, and heavy beefes or cows, unless prime, are very indifferent and unsatisfactory sellers.

Under the influence of the heavy supplies of hogs the price continues to go down, and it looks as if the river markets were fast approaching a \$6.00 basis. The country is apparently anxious to unload before the bottom is reached, and as a consequence present and prospective supplies are heavier than for many months. Weights are running heavy, the average for April being 254 lbs. With 9,800 hogs here today the market was 5@10c. off. Tops brought \$6.45 as against \$6.60 last Tuesday and the bulk sold at \$6.15@6.30 as against \$6.35@6.50 a week ago.

A stronger tone has pervaded the sheep market and fat stock of all kinds is selling 15@25c. better than a week or ten days ago. Supplies are fairly large, but the demand is broadening and there is considerable competition from feeder buyers. Fat lambs are selling at \$5.60@6.30; yearlings, \$4.85@5.35; wethers, \$4.75@5.25, and ewes, \$4.50@5.15.

ST. JOSEPH

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South St. Joseph, Mo., April 4.

The supplies of cattle at the Western markets continues moderate, but are apparently fully up to all demands of trade and any increase at this time would start prices downward. The demand is not what the supply would suggest and prices have been disappointing to producers and sellers. Fat steers are selling in a range of \$5.75@6.40; fat cows and heifers, \$4.50@5.25 for the bulk; canners and cutters, \$3.50@4.50.

In the hog trade the supplies are still moving liberally and the tendency of the market is toward lower rates. Prices are now lower than they have been for more than two years and there is no assurance that they will not go lower, although it is nearing time of year for receipts to drop off and prices to go higher. The best hogs today, light butchers, sold at \$6.60 and the bulk at \$6.25@6.45. Total hog marketing for the year to date at six leading market centers shows an increase of nearly a million compared with the same time last year.

Supplies of sheep and lambs are running quite liberal at river points, but the demand is holding up quite well and prices have not been showing much change of late. The outlook points to lighter supplies from now on, as the Colorado feed lots are fast becoming depleted.

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS to APRIL 3, 1911.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep and Beeves.	Calves.	Lambs.	Hogs.
New York	3,796	4,485	2,464	14,483		
Jersey City	1,991	2,409	14,860	14,552		
Leigh Valley	3,167	620	8,930			
Central Union	3,422	743	8,930			
Scattering	—	104	38	4,750		
Totals	12,376	8,421	35,222	33,755		
Totals last week	11,476	7,714	37,773	29,201		

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Live beef.	Qrs. of beef.
J. Shamborg & Son, Minneapolis	425	—	—	—
Sulzberger & Sons Co., Minn's.	403	—	—	384
Morris Beef Co., St. Paul	—	—	—	412
Swift Beef Co., St. Paul	—	—	—	1,080
Miscellaneous, Bermudian	24	89	—	—
Total exports	852	89	—	1,876
Total exports last week	884	—	—	2,332

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, April 7.—Market quiet; Western steam, \$8.25; Middle West, \$8.10@\$8.20; city steam, \$7.87½; refined Continent, \$8.55; South American, \$9.85; Brazil, kegs, \$10.85; compound, 7½@7½.

Liverpool Provision Market.

Liverpool, April 7.—(By Cable).—Beef, extra India mess, 97s. 6d. Pork, prime mess, 82s. 6d.; shoulders, 38@44s.; hams, 51s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 52s.; long clear, 54s.; bellies, 53s. Tallow, prime city, 31s.; choice, 32s. 3d. Turpentine, 69s. 6d. Rosin, common, 18s. 9d. Lard, spot prime Western, 41s. 9d.; American refined in pails, 42s. 6d.; 2 28-lb. blocks, 41s. 3d. Lard, Hamburg, 40½ marks. Cheese, Canadian, finest white new, 63s.; colored, 63s. Tallow, Australian (London), 30s. 6d. @33s. 9d.

Hull and Marseilles Oils.

Hull, April 7.—Cottonseed oil, crude, spot, 25s.; refined, March-August, 27s. 6d. Soya bean oil, 27s. 6d.

Marseilles, April 7.—Sesame oil, fabrique, 67 francs; edible, 90 francs. Copra, fabrique, 74½ francs; edible, 90 francs. Peanut, fabrique, 65 francs; edible, 94½ francs.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS IN NEW YORK.

Provisions.

There was a dull but somewhat firmer market for hog products on rather light receipts of hogs.

Tallow.

The market continues dull and heavy. Prices were quoted unchanged at 5½c. for city.

Oleo and Lard Stearine.

The market for oleo stearine is dull and nominally steady at 7@7½c. Lard stearine is quiet at 9@9½c.

Cottonseed Oil.

The market was a little firmer at the opening, with some outside buying orders, but later eased off with small trade.

Market closed quiet and steady. Pressure was light, restricted by firmer crude, while bids for spot oil were on a better basis in the local market, which was taken to indicate improved consumptive inquiry. Sales, 4,700 bbls. Spot oil, \$6.20@\$6.35. Crude prompt, S. E., \$5.27@\$5.33; Valley, \$5.27@\$5.33; Texas, \$5.20@\$5.27. Closing quotations on futures: April, \$6.15@\$6.28; May, \$6.27@\$6.30; June, \$6.33@\$6.35; July, \$6.37@\$6.39; August, \$6.40@\$6.42; September, \$6.39@\$6.40; October, \$5.86@\$5.90; November, \$5.55@\$5.80; good off oil, \$6.05@\$6.20; off oil, \$6.07@\$6.10; winter oil, \$6.20@\$6.80; summer white, \$6.20@\$6.70.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, April 7.—Market strong to 5c. higher; bulk of prices, \$6.40@\$6.60; mixed and butchers', \$6.30@\$6.85; heavy, \$6.10@\$6.65; rough, \$6.10@\$6.35; Yorkers, \$6.80@\$6.90; cattle market steady; beeves, \$5.25@\$5.90; cows and heifers, \$2.70@\$6; Texas steers, \$4.50@\$5.75; stockers and feeders, \$4@\$5.75;

Westerns, \$4.90@\$5.90. Sheep market steady; natives, \$3@5; Western, \$3.25@5; yearlings, \$4.50@\$5.60; lambs, \$5@\$6.50.

Kansas City, April 7.—Hogs strong at \$5.95@\$6.65.

St. Louis, April 7.—Market higher, at \$6.50@6.95.

Cleveland, April 7.—Hog market 5c. higher, at \$6.60@\$7.15.

Indianapolis, April 7.—Hogs steady at \$6.40@6.95.

East Buffalo, April 7.—Market opened steady; 5,600 on sale; market, \$6.60@\$7.35.

Lonisville, April 7.—Hog market higher, at \$6.45@\$6.85.

Pittsburg, April 7.—Hog market slow, at \$6.65@\$7.30.

Omaha, April 7.—Hogs strong, at \$6.10@6.45.

OLEO OIL AND NEUTRAL LARD.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, April 6.—There is little to report about the oleo oil business here or abroad during the present week. The buyers in Europe were ready to negotiate about further quantities, but they are so discouraged by the weak action of the provision markets that they have decided to abstain from buying for the time being, and the prices for all grades of oleo are hence very much unsettled. And the same might be said of neutral lard, which is offered daily at lower prices, but the demand has died out, and isn't likely to return until we have a more settled provision market one way or the other. Inquiries for butter oil continue very good in view of the light stocks of this article in Europe.

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending April 1, 1911:

CATTLE.

Chicago	27,607
Kansas City	21,385
Omaha	16,541
St. Joseph	8,473
Cudahy	436
Sioux City	3,050
South St. Paul	2,888
Indianapolis	3,296
New York and Jersey City	11,524
Fort Worth	6,013
Philadelphia	3,115
Pittsburg	2,974

HOGS.

Chicago	111,057
Kansas City	65,597
Omaha	46,625
St. Joseph	35,577
Cudahy	7,290
Sioux City	20,223
Ottumwa	7,589
Cedar Rapids	7,301
South St. Paul	11,698
Indianapolis	14,673
New York and Jersey City	33,785
Fort Worth	13,613
Philadelphia	4,056
Pittsburg	17,788

SHEEP.

Chicago	64,200
Kansas City	36,870
Omaha	24,036
St. Joseph	18,774
Cudahy	564
Sioux City	1,232
South St. Paul	3,587
Indianapolis	1,028
New York and Jersey City	35,133
Fort Worth	952
Philadelphia	12,677
Pittsburg	10,666

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1911.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	300	11,204	1,000
Kansas City	300	3,444	
Omaha	100	4,037	100
St. Louis	150	10,860	500
St. Joseph	200	2,500	
Sioux City	300	3,000	1,200
St. Paul	400	1,800	900
Fort Worth	200	700	
Milwaukee		1,346	
Peoria		800	
Indianapolis	300	2,000	
Pittsburg	300	4,800	1,200
Cincinnati	343	935	106
Cleveland	60	1,000	2,000
Buffalo	75	2,500	3,400
New York	1,588	2,663	3,363

MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1911.

Chicago	24,000	44,159	22,000
Kansas City	9,000	10,576	22,000
Omaha	2,400	3,721	6,600
St. Louis	2,200	7,067	2,000
St. Joseph	1,500	4,000	4,000
Sioux City	2,500	2,000	1,200
St. Paul	1,700	1,900	100
Fort Worth	1,400	2,000	400
Milwaukee		7,728	
Peoria		1,400	
Indianapolis	300	1,500	
Pittsburg	3,000	1,200	8,000
Cincinnati	2,070	3,096	212
Cleveland	400	2,000	2,400
Buffalo	3,700	12,000	20,000
New York	3,221	10,140	9,489

TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1911.

Chicago	25,000	14,977	22,000
Kansas City	9,000	19,233	9,000
Omaha	4,300	9,733	10,000
St. Louis	3,800	11,000	5,000
St. Joseph	2,000	5,500	3,000
Sioux City	1,000	4,000	
St. Paul	2,000	2,500	
Fort Worth	1,000	1,500	200
Milwaukee		2,635	
Peoria		1,300	
Indianapolis	1,300	3,000	
Pittsburg		200	2,000
Cincinnati	161	2,682	154
Cleveland	40	1,600	2,000
Buffalo	75	1,600	2,600
New York	600	2,498	2,782

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1911.

Chicago	13,000	20,905	15,000
Kansas City	8,000	18,337	11,000
Omaha	4,200	9,800	4,600
St. Louis	2,000	8,000	2,500
St. Joseph	1,500	5,500	1,500
Sioux City	1,000	3,500	
St. Paul	1,200	2,900	600
Fort Worth	2,500	3,500	1,100
Milwaukee		4,622	
Peoria		1,200	
Indianapolis	1,300	4,000	
Pittsburg		4,600	
Cincinnati	880	3,915	341
Cleveland	250	1,200	4,000
Buffalo	100	2,000	5,600
New York	2,751	7,307	11,494

THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1911.

Chicago	6,500	20,000	15,000
Kansas City	4,000	12,000	12,000
Omaha	2,700	9,100	4,400
St. Louis	1,700	21,264	3,500
St. Joseph	1,600	7,000	6,000
Sioux City	500	3,000	
St. Paul	1,100	3,300	900
Fort Worth	1,000	2,000	500
Milwaukee		1,519	
Peoria		1,000	
Indianapolis		5,000	
Pittsburg		3,300	
Cincinnati	247	3,016	431
Buffalo	100	1,600	2,400
New York	1,719	2,227	3,449

FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1911.

Chicago	2,000	15,000	10,000
Kansas City	500	8,000	2,000
Omaha	1,700	8,000	3,500
St. Louis	850	8,500	800
St. Joseph	600	4,500	500
Sioux City	1,000	5,000	
Fort Worth	1,000	2,000	200
St. Paul	1,100	4,000	300
Indianapolis		5,000	
Exports from—			
New York	852	80	1,876
Boston	1,376	961	—
Portland	908	1,450	—
Exports to—			
London	2,336	1,450	1,464
Liverpool	419	961	412
Manchester	357	—	—
Bermuda and West Indies	24	89	—
Total exports to all ports	3,136	2,500	1,876
Total to all ports last week	2,830	1,200	2,332

MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS

WEEKLY REPORT TO APRIL 3, 1911.

Government Inspection

requires your packing house to have the most
Sanitary Arrangement

We are specialists in this work Write us in regard to your requirements

TAIT - NORDMEYER ENGINEERING CO., Lippert Building St. Louis

Retail Section

WINDOW DISPLAYS FOR RETAIL BUTCHERS

Suggestions on Selling Goods Through the Shop Window

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the eighteenth of a series of articles dealing with butcher shop window dressing which will appear from time to time on this page. It has been the aim of the editor to deal with the subject plainly and practically, and to illustrate most of the suggestions. Butchers are invited to criticize the suggestions in these articles, or to offer ideas of their own, which will be gladly published.]

The Easter season is welcomed by the meat dealer who has been struggling against a dull trade all through Lent, and who is glad enough to see the end of the penitential period and the arrival of the time when he can hope for a livelier demand for meats. Easter demand runs largely to hams and bacon, and it has come to be a habit with butchers to make special Easter displays of this sort.

The National Provisioner here presents

In many butcher shop windows we see all the year long a display of either bacon or hams. They get placed on the hooks and there they stay. If these butchers would take just a little more time and pay a little more attention to their windows, they would soon get the results in an increased trade.

Many butchers do not believe in making a display, and generally they have some excuse for it, but you will always find the fellow busy who has the habit of dressing his windows, and there is a good reason for his being busy. Take as an example of the value of window displays the experience of the large department stores. They are changing the displays in their windows constantly. They

Butcher, also make a silent but very successful salesman out of your window. But do not think, when you hang a piece of bacon or a ham on a hook, that your window is dressed. If you must have an attractive window you must do away with things you see all over town every day, and get up "something different." That's one of the secrets of successful window display advertising.

Take the illustration shown here, for instance. The first thing attracting your eye is the background, which can be seen farthest and looks a little different than just having the ordinary meat rail there. This background can be done very easily, and anybody with common horse sense can do it. Take any color of crêpe paper which you may prefer and cross it in strips, as the illustration shows. The paper costs very little and can afterwards be used for decorating purposes for dressing bacon.

There are also shown in this display nine fresh hams, trimmed and decorated in three different styles. They will naturally catch the eye, but this is the way you want to display your goods—a little different than the ordinary, something you don't see every day. A sharp knife is all that is needed to decorate a fresh ham as shown in the cut.

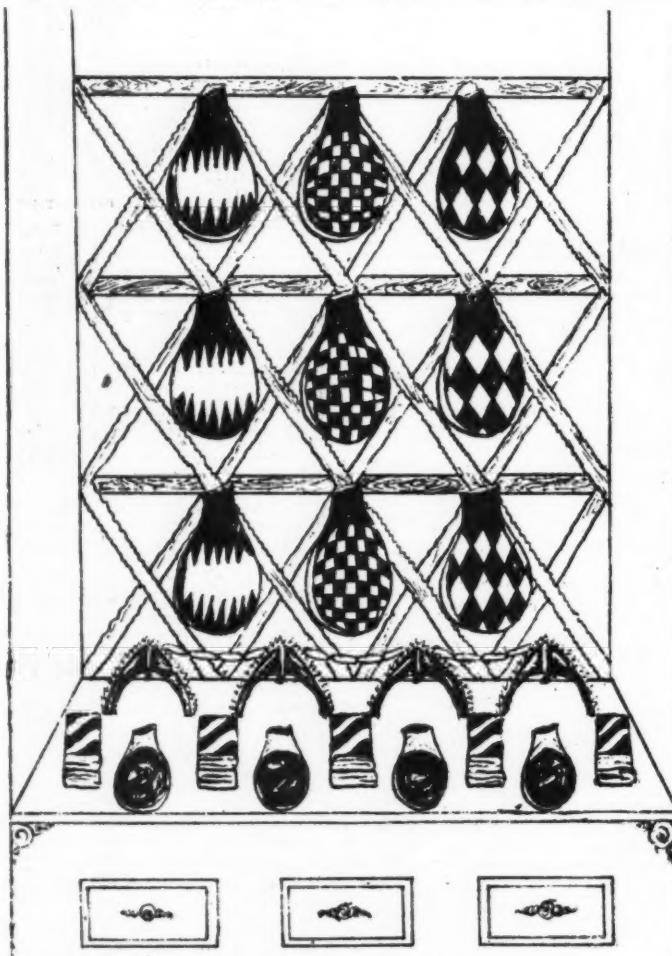
Care should be taken not to cut in too deep. The white shown in the ham indicates the fat, and as the skin has a light brown color, the effect is very neat. The loss on the weight is from 3 to 4 ounces, and can easily be made up on the sales.

This style of window display should be especially adapted to shops having "special sales" every few days. The little money and time spent on the display will prove to be a good investment, and people will talk about your windows. Put yourself in the position of a customer or even a mere passer-by (something butchers very seldom do, by the way), and you will soon see the point and get busy fixing up your window.

In the base of the window you see in the rear some backs of mutton, and on top of them you can place either sausages or frankfurters, but as there is mostly pork in the window fresh pork sausages are preferable. As is shown in the cut, the backs of mutton are trimmed, too, and as every butcher knows how to do this (but very seldom does it) it needs no further explaining.

Between the backs of mutton place a piece of bacon cut in half, and the one end placed on top so that it shows the middle cut. The bacon should be wrapped with the same color paper as is used for the background, thus maintaining the color scheme.

Between the pieces of bacon place a fresh ham and, to give this a little fancy effect, take some of the same color crêpe paper as you used for the background, and tie it around the shank of the ham. And on each side of the ham, between the bacon and ham, place a little parsley or a leaf of sprouts—not so much as to make the parsley or sprouts the main article in the window, or



SUGGESTION FOR AN EASTER WINDOW DISPLAY.

some ideas concerning a ham and bacon display which will do for the Easter season, or for any other time, for that matter. In later issues The National Provisioner will tell of some very clever window displays which are being furnished to butchers free of charge by packers, and which have turned out to be great business getters, both for the butcher and the packer or wholesaler.

employ high-salaried window dressers, and it must pay them to do it, or they would not go to all this trouble and expense. And so it ought to be with the butcher.

There is a butcher in New York City who has the habit of dressing his window anew every morning. Every day he puts something else in it, and he says that his window is his best salesman. So eat you, Mr.

to make it look like a vegetable window, but just enough to make it show off well.

The window as described does not cost much; the paper may cost you from 10 to 20 cents. But the butcher who does try window displays of this sort for a week or two will continue them, for he will soon find out that it pays him. There is one thing to remember, however—never fix your window like the other fellow's. Get up new ideas, and you surely will get new trade.

RETAILER AND THE SQUARE DEAL.

"The square deal" is a phrase which very strongly appeals to the common people. It can be termed gambling language, or Wild West language, or anything else, but the masses in this country of ours understand it to be an equal chance for all, with no special favors to any. This is certainly the meaning the words should convey, and it is a term any man ought to be able to apply to his business, but very few really are.

That matter of no special favors is where most dealers fall down. All of us feel inclined to grant special favors to certain customers, and we do it. Some think they could not continue in business without it, and still we generally suffer most from those we favor most.

A goodly number of retailers are today making a success of a strictly square deal policy. They still grant favors to customers, but they adopt a strict rule governing all these favors and never break the rule. This still makes it a square deal. For instance, instead of crediting some and selling for cash to others at the same prices, they sell for cash except for a certain time specified and upon certain security specified where such favor is asked.

That puts it up to the man who wants special favors to comply with the printed rules, the same as any other customer. These rules appear on the back of sales-slips and other stationery, and living up to them is healthy for both the dealer and his customers.

THE VALUE OF WILL POWER.

Will power is one of the greatest forces of the world. Few men realize the great value of will power. They slide along through life, following the course of least resistance, and many live to a ripe old age without exerting their will power to any great extent. These men little know what they might have done for themselves and the balance of the world if they had begun using their will power early in life.

The man who really wills a thing, not merely wishes it, and then buckles right down to the task of doing that very thing, will succeed in nearly every case. Men even often succeed in doing wrong things by sheer force of will, and how much easier it should be to do a just thing by the same force. The young man starting out in life should choose an honorable career and then bend his entire will power to the point of carrying out that career in an honorable manner.

The old saying that "the will finds a way" is no idle assertion. It does that very thing. The only thing necessary is plenty of will, and work, and that is the reason the man who decides early in life what he wants to do and then works for it will succeed. As he grows older his will grows stronger all the time, until

it not only controls him, but those with whom he comes in contact.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

The meat market of J. Marsh at Moberly, Mo., has been destroyed by fire.

The Foss Market Company will open a new market at Port Chester, N. Y.

J. F. Wheaton has sold his meat market at Bangor, Me., to W. F. Wheaton.

The Pearl Market at Colorado Springs, Colo., has installed a meat department.

The Great Eastern Beef Company, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., has closed its meat market.

Ira De Witt has purchased the Wyoming meat market at Wyoming, Pa.

A. Wels has sold his meat market at Wollcott, N. Y., to E. R. Ellis.

P. Danahy has sold his meat business at Glens Falls, N. Y., to Allard & Sidney.

R. K. Finch & Son have sold their meat business at Grand Rapids, Mich., to Cook & Van Dykum.

The Dublin Meat Market at Des Moines, Ia., has been opened by McCabe & Wittick.

A. W. Anderson has opened a meat market at Duluth, Minn.

The Virden Supply Company, Springfield, Ill., will open its meat department this week.

Reynolds & Yogerst have opened a new meat market at Philo, Ill.

L. Smith has purchased the meat market of S. Raymond at Concord, Vt.

Whitman Brothers have opened their new meat market at Hilliard, Fla.

J. H. Hellrung has opened his new meat market at Alton, Ill.

C. C. Harris has purchased the Bushouse meat market at Kalamazoo, Mich.

P. J. Winfield has bought the meat business of P. Klee at Westfield, N. J.

A. J. Patten & Son have purchased the meat business at Beattie & Haid at Manhattan, Kan.

N. Rasmus has purchased the City Meat Market from Mr. Strong at Wetmore, Kan.

Hogeland Bros. have purchased the Palace Meat Market at Downs, Kan., from Chris. Knapp.

Houser & Miller have purchased the City Meat Market at Kensington, Kan.

The Bonner & Dougherty meat market at La Harpe, Kan., has been moved into a new location.

A. Shurtliff has added a butcher shop to his grocery business at Smith Center, Kan.

The meat market of T. C. Cox at Yukon, Okla., has been damaged by fire.

George Drake has succeeded his father, Nelson Drake, in the meat business at Kendallville, Ind.

Henry Mull has purchased the meat business of Ed. Echart at Vermontville, Mich.

Green & Titus have purchased the butcher shop of Chas. Burkle at Kalkaska, Mich.

Smith & Shipley have disposed of their meat business at Fenton, Mich., to Butcher & Zellner.

Frank Padoshek and A. J. Clark are soon to open a butcher shop at Wenatchee, Wash.

J. H. Allen is reported to have engaged in the meat business at Libby, Mont.

Oliver Dobson has sold out his meat market at Ritzville, Wash., to A. M. Fisher.

Wheeler & Barber have purchased the business of the Puyallup Meat Company at Puyallup, Wash.

The Peterson meat market at Grundy Center, Ia., has been destroyed by fire.

McCarthy & McCarthy will open a meat store at So. Framingham, Mass.

Bert Cox has purchased a half interest in a meat market at Mill Creek, Ind.

B. C. Barron has purchased the Enterprise meat market at Milton, Vt.

Frank Baker has purchased the meat market of Thos. Cooney at No. Brookfield, Mass.

O. P. HURFORD'S HOG HOIST

For Small Packers

103 Fisher Building CHICAGO, ILL.



FOR SALE BY
ALL LEADING SUPPLY HOUSES

Write to Me for Special Quotations

Deerfoot Farm Sausage

THE OLDEST BRAND OF PACKAGE SAUSAGE
AND THE BRAND WITH THE HIGHEST REPUTATION

BECAUSE THE BEST

THEY GIVE "CLASS" TO YOUR MARKET
Because They Stand in the Highest Class

Send your orders to us at Southboro, Mass. and our team will call if you are within our delivery limit—otherwise we will ship direct. One delivered price to the dealer, wherever they go.

FISH!

FISH!

FISH!

You will save money in buying your Fish DIRECT from the Wholesaler

B. F. PHILLIPS & CO.

7 "T" Wharf,
BOSTON, MASS.

Correspondence Solicited—Satisfaction Guaranteed

OUR SPECIALTY { Rockport Steak Cod
Shore Haddock

New York Section

A. F. Elder is now in charge of the Armour produce department in New York City territory.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending April 1 averaged 9.06 cents per pound.

President L. F. Swift, of Swift & Company, sailed on the Mauretania this week for a brief business trip abroad.

Samson Gelbwaks, butcher of No. 56 Columbia street, has been discharged from bankruptcy. His liabilities were \$12,768.

The Cosmopolitan Meat Market of White-stone, L. I., was opened this week on Eighteenth street and Eleventh avenue. Levens and Van Dyke are the proprietors.

Another local meat concern entered the live poultry trade in Greater New York this week when Armour & Company opened a live poultry house in Brooklyn, in the Brownsville section.

The A. C. Wicke Manufacturing Company is carrying out a contract for the enlargement of the Westchester avenue market of C. Schuck & Company, and is putting in some very handsome fittings.

J. Warren Wheeler, who has taken charge of the butterine business of Swift & Company for the entire Eastern territory, and who will have his headquarters in Jersey City, sailed last Saturday for a business trip to points in the West Indies.

Joseph Henry, formerly with Armour & Company, has succeeded "Colonel" James Weston in the beef department of the Shannon Bros. Company in Westchester avenue. "Colonel" Weston returns to his old place with the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company.

The Link-Lyman Company of Brooklyn, N. Y., has been formed to deal in hides, skins, leather, etc.; capital, \$15,000. Incorporators: Henry Link, No. 2 Cedar street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Geo. Lyman, Long Island City, N. Y.

James J. Donahue, No. 522 Second Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The employees of the Mt. Vernon branch of Richard Webber had a theater party at the Crescent Theater on Tuesday evening which was largely attended. There was supper and dancing afterward at Prospect Assembly Hall. The Misses Anna Muller and Frances Maurer were the committee in charge.

The Sulzberger & Sons Company occupied its new building at 46th street and First avenue last week with its prime beef and provision departments, and this week some experimental tests were made with the coolers in the new building. When everything is thoroughly tested and in order there will be a formal opening of what is one of the finest packinghouse cooler and salesroom buildings in the country.

From well-informed quarters it has been learned that the re-organization of Halstead & Company has been practically perfected, and business is expected to be resumed early in May. The opinion was further expressed that the affairs of the concern will not be under the former management. Since the stoppage of the plant the supplies, horses, wagons and other materials not of immediate use have been disposed of at auction.

The Department of Health of the City of New York reports the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending April 1, 1911, as follows: Meat.—Manhattan, 7,718 lbs.; Brooklyn, 7,985 lbs.; the Bronx, 220 lbs.; total, 15,923 lbs. Fish.—Manhattan, 764 lbs.; Brooklyn, 719 lbs.; the Bronx, 42 lbs.; total, 1,525 lbs. Poultry and game.—Manhattan, 1,754 lbs.; Brooklyn, 275 lbs.; the Bronx, 123 lbs.; total, 2,152 lbs.

Swift & Company will further enlarge their plant at Henderson and Ninth streets, Jersey City, by the construction of a five-story fireproof building in the rear of the new \$200,000 building to be completed May 1, to take the place of its old power house. This addition to the plant was not contemplated when the other building was planned, but is now needed. Swift & Company will remove the market now at Provost and Ninth streets to the new main building when it is ready.

The Union Stock Yard and Market Company, incorporated forty years ago, which had cattle yards at the foot of West Sixtieth

street, has applied for permission to dissolve, and Judge Blanchard has appointed Walter A. Hirsch referee. The company has no liabilities and has cash assets of \$20,733 on deposit in the Fifth Avenue Bank. It sold the business on December 6 last to the New York Stock Yards Company. The company was incorporated in June, 1871, with capital stock \$200,000, which was reduced to \$20,000 in December last.

The New York Poultry & Game Trade Association has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Harry Dowie; vice-president, William T. Hance; second vice-president, Joseph B. Smith; treasurer, William J. Farrell; secretary, Daniel P. Boehm; executive committee, Hugo Josephy, A. Jaul, Jr., H. Dowie, W. T. Hance, J. B. Smith, H. T. Pond, D. P. Boehm, John Corell, W. J. Farrell; directors, David Jewell, William E. Read, John Conron, J. N. Everitt, Samuel De Noyelles, J. Furman Alpaugh, Nathan Schweitzer; nominating committee, Hugo Josephy, N. C. Durham, J. B. Smith.

The trial of Simon Katzenstein, the Bronx dealer in fat and bones, who is charged with grand larceny for the alleged taking of good meats for the refuse which he was supposed to cart away from the Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane on Ward's Island, began Wednesday in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. Most of the evidence was devoted to establishing the ownership of 1,520 pounds of meat, valued at \$200, which it is charged Katzenstein stole, with the connivance of Anthony Martin, the butcher at the institution. Martin is a fugitive from justice. Assistant District Attorney De Ford said that while the specific charge related to only 1,520 pounds of meat he intended to show that the thefts had been going on for three years, and that at least 108 tons of meat, amounting in value to \$8,000, had been stolen annually.

NEW YORK TRADE RECORD

BUTCHER, FISH AND OYSTER FIXTURES.

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

(R) means Renewal Mortgage.

Barish, Hyman, 32 Jackson st.; H. Brand. \$40. Billowitz, M., 3 E. 117th st.; Fred Lesser. (R) \$140. Berger & Miller, 801 E. 100th st.; A. B. Schreckinger. \$350. Cappuccio, M. & Jas. Riccio, 289 Bleecker st.; Alex. Lesser. \$200. Di Pasquale, E. N., 2361 1st ave.; Sarah Levy. \$140. Dexter, M., 122-26 Cannon st.; Fred Lesser. (R) \$80. Fine, Louis, 629 Prospect ave.; H. Brand. \$100. Fund, Davis, 885 Jennings st., Bronx; Jos. Rosenberg. \$200. Fusco, Giovanni, 30 Grand st.; Fred Lesser. (R) \$100. Garalla, Georgi, 401 E. 18th st.; H. Brand. \$50. Gogulick, Lesser, 28 Norfolk st.; H. Brand. \$100. Gallo, Stefano, 312 E. 106th st.; Fred Lesser. \$70. Kabl, Abr., 3 E. 118th st.; H. Brand. \$125. Kestenbaum, Israel, 104 W. 113th st.; Fred Lesser. \$143. Kotter, Abraham, 1491 Brook ave.; Fred Lesser. \$175. Lewis, Heyman, 252 Division st.; H. Brand. \$100. Lederman, Morris, 424 E. 72d st.; H. Brand. \$97. Landsman, B., 473 Brook ave.; F. Lesser. (R) \$50. Melrowitz, David, 228 Eldridge st.; H. Brand. \$80. Marsh, Richard & Harry Sklar, 156 and 60 Ave. D; Daniel Reisman. \$5,000.

WHOLESALE

LIVE POULTRY

DEPARTMENT

OF

CONRON BROS. COMPANY

at Nos. 661 to 663 Brook Avenue, New York City, with railroad facilities for unloading cars of live poultry direct into the house, enabling them to handle live poultry to advantage. This branch of our business is now in operation. Every convenience is offered to shippers of and dealers in live poultry.

HEARN

West Fourteenth St., New York.

**NO MEATS
GROCERIES
LIQUORS** **BUT** **EVERYTHING
IN
DRY GOODS.**

Messer, Chaim, 335 Rivington st.; Fred Lesser. (R) \$35.
Napoli, Giovani, 149 Bleecker st.; H. Brand. \$330.
Overbook, Max, 314 E. 101st st.; Fred Lesser. (R) \$90.
Potkin, Sam, 437 E. 119th st.; H. Brand. \$100.
Puntz, Franz, 918 Melrose ave.; Jos. Zeller. \$150.
Rudinsky, Alter, 290 Cherry ave.; H. Brand. \$50.
Reick, Aaron, 79 Rivington st.; Fred Lesser. (R) \$100.
Sussal, Morris, 143 Ridge st.; H. Brand. \$100.
Safrin, Harris, 153 Ridge st.; H. Brand. \$100.
Sokoloff, Max, 66 Forsyth st.; Julius Levy. \$200.
Sturzel, Jos., 299 E. 141st st.; Wm. Klingler. \$1,500.
Tunklefsky, Harry, 1426 Boston Road; H. Brand. \$62.
Willinsky, A., 2235 2d ave.; Fred Lesser. (R) \$50.
Walfson, Peretz, \$83 Jennings st.; Jos. Levy. \$140.

MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Possong, Martin, 429 7th ave.; Jos. Possong. \$400.
Bossong, Jos., 429 7th ave.; W. J. O'Mara Co. \$1.
Di Matteo, Alberto, 2264 7th ave.; Helena Bamberger and Clara Weier. \$250.
Goldman, Louis, 885 Jennings st.; Davis Fund. \$1.
Nickolson, Nick, 603 2d ave.; Stephen Nickolson. \$200.
Ratkis, Benj., 7 W. 118th st.; Elias Katkis. \$1.

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Cahanovsky, Benj., 723 Blake ave.; Levy Bros. \$75.
Dolcemashio, Pietro & Giuseppe, 1422 Bergen; Gust Seiner. \$100.
Fortgang, Jos., 46 Siegel; Julius Levy. \$25.
Gelvin, Aron, 228 S. 1st; Levy Bros. \$35.
Gellar, Sam, 338 Christopher ave.; Van Horstine Co. \$68.
Reiser, Benj., 94 Moore; Herman Brand. \$110.
Roberts, David, 2701 Church ave.; Jos. Rosenberg. \$150.
Stern, Herman, 942 Flatbush ave.; Elias Diamond. \$600.
Stein, Edw., 67 Irving ave.; N. Y. Butchers' Dressed Meat Co. \$125.
Tornatore, Paul, 177 Rockaway ave.; Gust Selner. \$40.

BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Both, George, 116 Wyckoff ave.; Fred Stengel. Nom.
Ellinger, Wm., 170 Stuyvesant ave.; W. J. Bedford. Nom.
Loeb, Max, 5415 5th ave.; Geo. C. M. Koller. Nom.
Stamm, Herman, 2701 Church ave.; David Roberts. Nom.
Trebicoff, Aaron, 257 Division ave.; Hyman Kesen. \$200.
Walter, Jos., 606 Kosciusko; Alfred A. Walter. Nom.

GROCERS, DELICATESSEN, HOTEL AND RESTAURANT FIXTURES.

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Baskin, Max, 745 Amsterdam ave.; North American Store & Office Fixt. Co. \$600.
Ermengrildi, Procelli, 2715 8th ave.; Giuseppe Riccardelli. \$185.
Feigenbaum, Harry, 21 E. 113th st.; Nath. Feigenbaum. \$400.
Gristede Bros., 2668 8th ave.; Diedrich Gristede & Chas. (R) \$300.
Stein, Louis, 91 Lenox ave.; Max Trayzman. \$275.
Siegel, Hyman, 328 Madison st.; Sam Jaffe. \$250.
Venezos, Jean G., 203-211 W. 54th st.; Andrew J. Kerwin, Jr. Lease.
Van Cortlandt Operating Co. (Inc.), 142-144-146 W. 49th st.; Geo. Schuchman. (R) \$10,000.
Alper, Chas., 245 W. Broadway; Sam'l Jankelewicz. \$150.
Conwell, Chas., 101 6th ave.; Reischmann Co. \$200.
Ferrari, Luigi & Emilio, 1126 3d ave.; Salvatore Rondanina. \$550.
Feller, Harry & Herm. Berler, 7 W. 14th st.; Sam Bleber. (R) \$916.
Horowitz, Louis & Abr. Stein, 117 Monroe st.; Sam'l Horowitz. \$350.
Kossow, Isaac, 30 Canal st.; Jos. Kossowsky. \$500.
Loparco, Maulio, 45 James st.; Angelarosa Romano. \$175.
Laster, Hyman, 23 W. 28th st.; Max Katz & S. \$100.
Levy, Herm., 35 W. 20th st.; Morris Propst. \$4,000.
Lewin, Morris, 256-258 Broome st.; Clara Rosenfeld. \$200.
Newman, Morrl, 278 Broome st.; Joe Charnon & Louis Cohen. \$469.
Olomutesky, Chas. I., 254 Spring st.; Westin & Steinhardt. \$400.

Paulopoulos, Peter & Nicos, 1608 Amsterdam ave.; Catherine Brandauere & Anna Nelson. \$150.
Puzin, Adella, 330 Lenox ave.; Isaac L. Marquilles. \$600.
Robinson, Jas. T., 33 W. 135th st.; M. Reischmann & Sons. \$94.
Silverman, Moses, 414 Grand st.; Harry W. Pearlman. \$500.
Weinstein, Morris, 295 Bowery; Frank Read. \$1,875.

MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Boyomasco, Jos. & Paul Pascal, 191 Brown Place; Wm. Schor. \$1.
Dunia, Pasquale, 577 Grand st.; Pito Carl. \$80.
Feigenbaum, Francis, 21 E. 113th st.; Harry Feigenbaum. \$500.
Horowitz, Sam'l, 117 Monroe st.; Louis Horowitz & A. Stein. \$1,500.
Kramer, Bertha, 927 Home st.; Dlugazz Bros. \$1.

Langsam, Abr., 144 5th ave.; L. Berman & Solomon. \$100.
La Mode Catering Co., 78 3d ave.; Chas. Fishman. \$1,800.
Rondanina, Salvatore, 1126 3d ave.; Luigi Ferrari & Emilio. \$1.
Read, Frank, 295 Bowery; M. Weinstein. \$1.
Sudnofsky, Burnett, 710 Amsterdam ave.; Harry Watinsky. \$1.

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Mantell, Andrew, 969 3d ave.; Restaurant Furniture Co. \$70.
BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.
Lehman, Alfred; Geo. McCandlish. Nom.
Savastano, Pasquale, 7315 5th ave.; Antonio Savastano. Nom.
Weltz, Harry, 503 Rockaway ave.; Wolf & Julius Swedler. \$100.

Your Men Have Just As Good a Right As You
to a clean and easily cleanable place to hang their clothing.

PEN-DAR STEEL LOCKERS *will keep them contented*

They are built of expanded metal and sheet steel, and present a smooth, attractive surface.

Besides being neat to look at, they are fire-proof, vermin-proof, germ-proof and practically time-proof.

Made in units, rows, tiers or groups. Every locker furnished handsomely finished and with hooks, shelf, lock and number plate. Illustration shows design No. 230.

Write for Catalog.

EDWARD DARBY & SONS CO., Inc. **234 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.**



JENKINS '96 PACKING FORMS A PERFECT AND LASTING FLANGED JOINT

It is made of high grade rubber composition, soft and flexible enough to readily fill up any roughness or slight unevenness of surfaces. When steam is turned on it vulcanizes in place without losing any of its strength or toughness, and thus makes a tight and permanent joint. It is light in weight and consequently low in price.

Give it a trial in one of the sev're places. It is guaranteed.

JENKINS BROS., New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago.

A. C. WICKE MFG. CO.
BUTCHERS' FIXTURES, ICE HOUSES
AND COMPLETE MARKET EQUIPMENTS

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**SMALL HYDRAULIC
FERTILIZER PRESS**

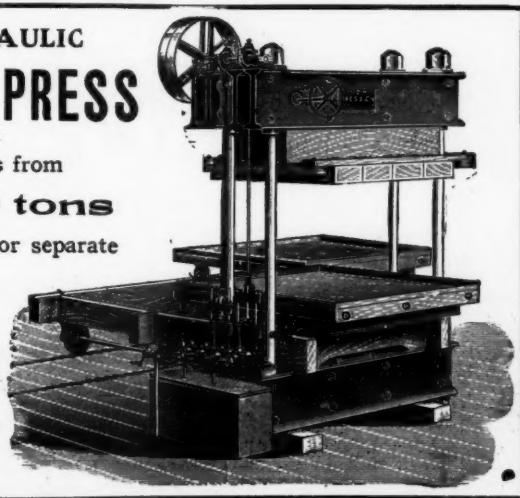
We make all sizes from

50 to 500 tons

With pumps attached or separate
Any style of platform to
suit the situation

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

**BOOMER & BOSCHERT
PRESS CO.**
362 West Water Street
SYRACUSE, N. Y.



NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers	\$6.25@6.80
Poor to fair native steers	5.00@6.15
Oxen and stags	3.50@3.85
Good to choice native steers one year ago	7.35@8.50

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, common to fair, per 100 lbs.	6.00@7.75
Live veal calves, culs, per 100 lbs.	5.00
Live calves, Western, per 100 lbs.	—@—

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, fair to prime, unshorn, per 100 lbs.	6.50@8.00
Live lambs, culs, per 100 lbs.	5.00
Live yearlings, unshorn, per 100 lbs.	5.50
Live sheep, common to prime, unshorn, per 100 lbs.	4.50@5.00
Live sheep, culs, per 100 lbs.	3.50

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@ 7.15
Hogs, medium	@ 7.30
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@ 7.55
Pigs	@ 7.75
Rough	6.15@6.75

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy	9 1/4@10 1/4
Choice native light	9 1/4@10 1/4
Common to fair native	9 1/4@9 1/2

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy	9 1/2@10
Choice native light	@ 9 1/2
Native, common to fair	@ 9 1/2
Choice Western, heavy	@ 9 1/4
Choice Western, light	@ 9 1/4
Common to fair Texas	0 7/8@9 1/2
Good to choice helpers	9 @ 9 1/2
Common to fair helpers	@ 8 1/2
Choice cows	@ 9
Common to fair cows	@ 8 1/2
Common to fair oxen and stags	—@—
Fleshy Bologna bulls	7 1/2@ 8

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs	11 1/2@12 1/2	12 @12 1/2
No. 2 ribs	10 1/2@11	11 @11 1/2
No. 3 ribs	8 1/2@ 9	10 @10 1/2
No. 1 loins	12 @13 1/2	13 @13 1/2
No. 2 loins	11 @12 1/2	12 @12 1/2
No. 3 loins	10 @11	11 @11 1/2
No. 1 rounds	9 1/2@ 9 1/2	@ 9 1/2
No. 2 rounds	8 1/2@ 9 1/2	@ 9
No. 3 rounds	@ 8 1/2	@ 8 1/2
No. 1 chuck	8 @ 9	@ 8 1/2
No. 2 chuck	@ 8	@ 8
No. 3 chuck	@ 8	@ 7 1/2

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, prime, per lb.	@13
Veals, good to choice, per lb.	@12
Western calves, choice	@12
Western calves, fair to good	@11
Western calves, common	@10

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@ 9 1/2
Hogs, 180 lbs.	@10
Hogs, 160 lbs.	10 1/2@10 1/4
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@10 1/4
Pigs	10%@10 1/2

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, choice, per lb.	@12 1/2
Lambs, good	@11 1/2
Sheep, choice	@ 9 1/2
Sheep, medium to good	@ 9
Sheep, culs	@ 8

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.	@15
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs.	@13
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.	@12
Smoked picnics, light	@10 1/2
Smoked picnics, heavy	@ 9 1/2
Smoked shoulders	@13

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CALVES.

Smoked bacon, boneless	15 @16
Smoked bacon (rib in)	14 1/2@15
Dried beef sets	@18
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.	15 @16 1/2
Pickled bellies, heavy	@12 1/2

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city	13 1/2@14
Fresh pork loins, Western	11 @11 1/2
Shoulders, city	@11
Shoulders, Western	@10
Butts, regular	@10
Butts, boneless	@10 1/2
Fresh hams, city	@13
Fresh hams, Western	@12

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 50@65 lbs. cut	@ 80.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40@50 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	@ 55.00
Hoofs, black, per ton	@ 35.00
Thigh bones, avg. 90@95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	@ 90.00
Horns, 7 1/2 oz. and over, steers, first quality, per ton	@270.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues	75 @90c. a piece
Fresh cow tongues	45 @60c. a piece
Calves' heads, scalded	40 @45c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal	30 @60c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef	18 @25c. a pound
Calves' livers	30 @50c. a piece
Beef kidneys	7 @12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys	1 1/2@ 3c. a piece
Livers, beef	7 @ 8c. a pound
Oxtails	6 @ 7c. a piece
Hearts, beef	15 @18c. a piece
Rolls, beef	10 @12c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western	15 @25c. a pound
Lambs' fries	@ 8c. a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings	@ 9c. a pound
Blade meat	@ 8c. a pound

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	@ 2 1/2
Suet, fresh and heavy	@ 5
Shop bones, per cwt.	20 @25

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, Imp., wide, per bundle	290
Sheep, Imp., medium, per bundle	270
Sheep, Imp., per bundle	244
Sheep, Imp., Russian Rings	—
Sheep, domestic, wide, per bundle	270
Sheep, domestic, medium, per bundle	250
Sheep, domestic, narrow med., per bundle	225
Hog, American, wide, free of salt, tea, or bbls., per lb., f. o. b. New York	73
Hog, extra narrow selected, per lb.	70
Hog, 1 cent over per bbls. or tea	—
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago	16 1/2
Export rounds, per set, f. o. b. New York	22
Beef rounds, per lb.	4 1/2
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York	11
Beef, bungs, per lb.	10 1/2
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York	60
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago	57
Beef, middles, per lb.	13
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1s	8 1/2
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2s	6

SPICES.

Pepper, Sing., white	14 1/2@ 16 1/2
Pepper, Sing., black	9 1/2@ 11 1/2
Pepper, Penang, white	13@ 15
Pepper, red Zanzibar	15@ 18
Allspice	6@ 8 1/2
Coriander	5 1/2@ 8 1/2
Cloves	18@ 21
Must	60@ 65

SALTPETRE.

Crude	4%@ 5
Refined—Granulated	4%@ 5
Crystals	5 1/2@ 6 1/2
Powdered	5 1/2@ 5 1/2

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins	@ .19
No. 2 skins	@ .17
No. 3 skins	@ .09

Branded skins	12
Ticky skins	12
No. 1 B. M. skins	15
No. 1, 12 1/2-14	15
No. 2 B. M., 12 1/2-14	15
No. 1 kips, 14-18	16
No. 2 kips, 14-18	16
No. 1 B. M. kips	17
No. 2 B. M. kips	18
No. 1, heavy kips, 18 and over	20
No. 2, heavy kips, 18 and over	20
Branded kips	17
Heavy branded kips	17
Ticky kips	17
Heavy tacky kips	17

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED.	
Turkeys, dry-packed—	
Young hens and toms, avg. best	@20
Common	15
Iced	18
Fowls, dry packed—	
Western, boxes, 45-55 lbs. to doz.	@17
Western, dry-pk'd, bbls., avg. best, 4 lb.	@16 1/2
avg.	@16 1/2
Other Western, scalded, avg. best	@16 1/2
Other Poultry, dry packed—	
Old Cocks, per lb.	@12 1/2
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz.	@4.75
Squabs, dark, per doz.	@1.75

LIVE POULTRY.

CHICKENS	14 @15
Fowls, per lb.	19 @19 1/2
Roosters, per lb.	10
Turkeys, per lb., prime	14
Ducks, per lb., nearby	18
Geese, per lb.	10
Guinea Fowls, per pair	60
Pigeons, per pair	30

BUTTER.

CREAMERY, SPECIALS	22

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